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Embedded tori with prescribed mean curvature

Paolo Caldirolì*, Monica Musso†

Abstract

We construct a sequence of compact, oriented, embedded, two-dimensional surfaces of genus one into Euclidean 3-space with prescribed, almost constant, mean curvature of the form $H(X) = 1 + A|X|^{-\gamma}$ for $|X|$ large, when $A < 0$ and $\gamma \in (0, 2)$. Such surfaces are close to sections of unduloids with small neck-size, folded along circumferences centered at the origin and with larger and larger radii. The construction involves a deep study of the corresponding Jacobi operators, an application of the Lyapunov-Schmidt reduction method and some variational argument.

Keywords: Unduloids, prescribed mean curvature.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 53A10, 53A05 (53C42, 53C21)

1 Introduction and main result

We are interested in the following problem: given a regular mapping $H: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with suitable reasonable properties, look for compact, oriented, embedded, two-dimensional surfaces Σ of genus one into Euclidean 3-space, whose mean curvature at every point $X \in \Sigma$ equals $H(X)$. As prescribed mean curvature functions, we consider a class of radially symmetric mappings H whose prototype is

$$H(X) = 1 + \frac{A}{|X|^\gamma} \quad \text{for } X \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ with large } |X|, \quad (1.1)$$

where $A \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\gamma > 0$. The wanted surfaces are, roughly speaking, embedded tori like in figure 1, whose revolution axis is a circumference centered at the origin and with large radius, but with non-uniform, not necessarily circular, cross section. Moreover, for (1.1), such surfaces are asked to have almost constant mean curvature.

The interest toward this problem, stated also in a list of open problems raised by S.T. Yau in [19], is motivated by the following remark: according to a famous result by A.D. Alexandrov [1], the only embedded, oriented, compact, constant mean curvature (CMC) surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 are round spheres. No CMC embedded tori in \mathbb{R}^3 exist, but only immersed tori, exhibited by H. Wente in his striking work [18] of 1986. When H is almost constant but non constant, it seems that the problem has never been considered up to now. Our goal is to show that for a class of prescribed mean curvature functions like (1.1), which are suitable small perturbations of a constant, the issue of existence of embedded tori may radically change with respect to the case of constant mean curvature.

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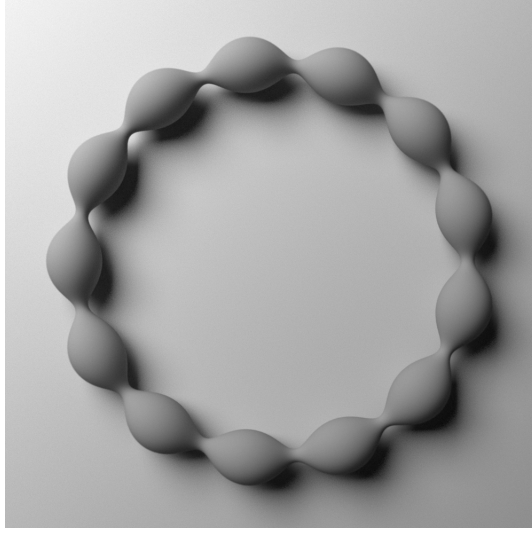


Fig.1 (source: <http://service.ifam.uni-hannover.de/~geometrierwerkstatt/gallery/>)

In order to state our result, let us start by constructing the reference surfaces. First, we introduce unduloids, i.e., CMC embedded surfaces of revolution in \mathbb{R}^3 , generated by the trace of a focus of an ellipse which rolls without sliding on the axis of revolution. In particular, we denote Σ_a the unduloid with mean curvature 1, axis of revolution on the x_3 -axis, and neck-size $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ (the neck-size is defined as the distance of Σ_a from the symmetry axis). It is convenient to consider conformal parametrizations of Σ_a , given by the mappings

$$X_a(t, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} x_a(t) \cos \theta \\ x_a(t) \sin \theta \\ z_a(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.2)$$

with x_a and z_a solutions to some ode's (see Lemma 2.1). Functions x_a and z'_a turn out to be periodic of some period $2\tau_a > 0$, with $\tau_a \sim -2 \log a$ as $a \rightarrow 0$. Then for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ sufficiently large, say $n \geq 4$, we introduce the mappings

$$X_{n,a}(t, \theta) := \begin{bmatrix} x_a(t) \cos \theta \\ \left(\frac{nh_a}{\pi} + x_a(t) \sin \theta \right) \cos \frac{\pi z_a(t)}{nh_a} \\ \left(\frac{nh_a}{\pi} + x_a(t) \sin \theta \right) \sin \frac{\pi z_a(t)}{nh_a} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.3)$$

where $2h_a$ equals the height of a complete period of the unduloid Σ_a .

The map $X_{n,a}$ turns out to be doubly-periodic with respect to a rectangle $[-n\tau_a, n\tau_a] \times [-\pi, \pi]$ and provides a parametrization of an embedded toroidal surface $\Sigma_{n,a}$, obtained by cutting a section of the unduloid Σ_a made by n periods, hence with length $2nh_a$, and folding it along a circumference centered at the origin and with length $2nh_a$, as in figure 1.

We look for surfaces with some discrete symmetry and which are normal graphs over $\Sigma_{n,a}$. This corresponds to solve the equation

$$\mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a} + \varphi N_{n,a}) = H(X_{n,a} + \varphi N_{n,a}) \quad (1.4)$$

where \mathfrak{M} is the mean curvature operator (defined in (3.10)), $N_{n,a}$ is the Gauss map corresponding to $X_{n,a}$ (defined as in (3.8)), and the mapping $\varphi: \mathbb{R}/2\tau_a \times \mathbb{R}/2\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the unknown. Our main result can be stated as follows:

Theorem 1.1 *Let $H: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a radially symmetric mapping of class C^2 satisfying:*

(H₁) $H(X) = 1 + A|X|^{-\gamma} + O(|X|^{-\gamma-\beta})$ as $|X| \rightarrow \infty$, with $A \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 < \gamma < 2$ and $\beta > 0$;

(H₂) $|H''(|X|)| \leq C|X|^{-\gamma-2}$ for some constant $C \in \mathbb{R}$ and $|X|$ large.

If $A < 0$ then there exist $n_A \in \mathbb{N}$, a sequence $a_n \in (0, a_0)$ and a sequence of regular, doubly-periodic mappings $\varphi_n: \mathbb{R}/2\tau_{a_n} \times \mathbb{R}/2\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying

$$a_n = \frac{b_n}{n^\gamma \log n} \quad \text{with } \underline{b} \leq b_n \leq \bar{b}, \quad \text{for some } \underline{b}, \bar{b} > 0, \quad (1.5)$$

$$|\varphi_n(t, \theta)| \leq \frac{C(\operatorname{sech} t)^{\tilde{\mu}}}{n^{\min\{1, \gamma\}}} \quad \forall (t, \theta) \in [-\tau_{a_n}, \tau_{a_n}] \times [-\pi, \pi] \quad \text{for some } \tilde{\mu} \in (0, 1) \text{ and } C > 0, \quad (1.6)$$

and such that for every $n \geq n_A$ the map $X_{n,a_n} + \varphi_n N_{n,a_n}$ is an immersion of \mathbb{R}^2 into \mathbb{R}^3 , doubly-periodic with respect to the rectangle $[-n\tau_{a_n}, n\tau_{a_n}] \times [-\pi, \pi]$; the surface $\tilde{\Sigma}_n$ parametrized by $X_{n,a_n} + \varphi_n N_{n,a_n}$ has mean curvature H , is symmetric with respect to the horizontal plane and invariant with respect to rotations of an angle $2\pi/n$ about the vertical axis. Moreover $n_A \rightarrow \infty$ as $A \rightarrow 0$ and for n large enough $\tilde{\Sigma}_n$ is embedded.

Properties (1.5)–(1.6) say that, when $n \rightarrow \infty$, the immersion $X_{n,a_n} + \varphi_n N_{n,a_n}$ parametrizes an embedded toroidal surface shaped on a collar made by n almost tangent, almost round spheres joined by more and more narrow necks. This is consistent with a very recent result by Ciraolo and Maggi [5] stating that almost constant mean curvature compact embedded surfaces are close, in a suitable sense, to a finite family of disjoint tangent round spheres with equal radii. The restriction on γ means that the “perturbation” $A|X|^{-\gamma}$ has to be strong enough to make possible the presence of a sequence of larger and larger tori, and this gives clear evidence of a situation with a lack of compactness. The restriction on the sign of A plays an essential role both for the existence of surfaces close to toroidal unduloids and for the embeddedness property.

The proof of Theorem 1.1 is an application of the Lyapunov-Schmidt reduction method, combined with some variational argument. More precisely, we study the operator obtained by linearizing problem (1.4), for $a > 0$ fixed, in the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$. This corresponds to study the Jacobi operator \mathfrak{L}_a about right unduloids. Such operators have a non trivial kernel which, in view of the symmetries of our problem, is two-dimensional. For a suitable choice of functional spaces, after detaching the kernel, roughly speaking, we can invert the Jacobi operator and convert the equation (1.4) into a fixed point problem, where the contraction principle can be applied. Actually, because of the two-dimensional kernel of \mathfrak{L}_a , we arrive to solve (1.4) for every $a > 0$ small enough and for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ large, apart from a couple of Lagrange multipliers. In order to remove them, we exploit the variational nature of (1.4).

In fact, (1.4) corresponds ultimately to the Euler-Lagrange equation of a suitable energy functional in the space of parametrizations of toroidal surfaces. One of the Lagrange multipliers can be eliminated by taking variations with respect to the neck-size parameter. This leads to an equation for a with respect to n , which is solved in correspondence of some a_n , as in the statement of the Theorem. The other Lagrange multiplier comes from the rotational invariance and it disappears for free as soon as the first one vanishes.

Concerning the embeddedness property, we need to consider a neighborhood of the reference surface $\Sigma_{n,a}$, characterized as a foliation whose leaves are surfaces parametrized by $X_{n,a} + rx_a N_{n,a}$. Here x_a is the mapping appearing in (1.2) and r is a real parameter with $|r|$ sufficiently small. Observe that for $r = 0$ the surface parametrized by $X_{n,a}$ has circular cross sections, with variable diameters; as soon as $r \neq 0$, the surface parametrized by $X_{n,a} + rx_a N_{n,a}$ has almost circular cross sections, with

variable diameters, bounding planar non-convex, star-shaped domains. Then we have to show that the surface parametrized by $X_{n,a_n} + \varphi_n N_{n,a_n}$ is contained in the above-described neighborhood of Σ_{n,a_n} , and this fact rests on a very sharp estimate on φ_n . In turn, this depends on a good choice of the functional spaces where the problem is set.

We point out that our study, in few initial parts, shares some features with the work [13] by Mazzeo and Pacard concerning the construction of complete, non compact, CMC surfaces, with a number of ends going to infinity made by semi-unduloids. In fact, this kind of research originates from the already mentioned breakthrough paper [18] by Wente, and in a different direction, from the works by Kapouleas (see [11], [12]) who constructed a plethora of complete, CMC surfaces, of any genus, obtained by attaching together spheres and pieces of Delaunay surfaces. Concerning this kind of problems, among the others, let us quote also [2], [8], [9], [14], and the bibliography therein.

An important aspect in our study consists in the use of n as a parameter in order to apply the Lyapunov-Schmidt reduction method. This idea was already implemented by J. Wei and S. Yan in [17] for a different problem regarding the nonlinear Schrödinger equation. We observe that for that problem symmetry assumption was removed in [6]. We suspect that the same can be done also for our problem but this issue seems quite delicate and difficult.

Finally let us point out that the corresponding (actually simpler) problem about compact, oriented, two-dimensional surfaces of genus zero into Euclidean 3-space has been already studied, and a quite exhaustive literature is nowadays available. See, e.g., [3], [4], [16] and the references therein.

The paper is organized as follows: in Section 2 we recall some preliminaries about unduloids. In Section 3 we introduce the toroidal unduloids which provide the supporting surfaces for our construction, we derive the Jacobi operator about them, and we compute its limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Section 4 contains the study of the linear problem for the limit Jacobi operator \mathfrak{L}_a with some fundamental uniform estimates. In Section 5 we start to study problem (1.4) and, with an application of the contraction principle, we convert it into a reduced finite-dimensional problem. In Section 6 the variational argument is displayed and we arrive to prove the existence of regular solutions of (1.4). Finally the embeddedness property is discussed in Section 7.

2 Preliminaries on unduloids

Unduloids are constant mean curvature surfaces of revolution in \mathbb{R}^3 that are generated by the trace of a focus of an ellipse which rolls without sliding on the axis of revolution. They are members of the family of Delaunay surfaces. We define the neck-size of an unduloid as the distance of the unduloid from its axis of revolution.

Let Σ_a be the unduloid with mean curvature 1, axis of revolution on the x_3 -axis, and neck-size a . Hence necessarily $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$. The limit case $a = 0$ corresponds to a sequence of infinitely many tangent unit spheres placed on the x_3 -axis, whereas for $a = \frac{1}{2}$, the unduloid reduces to a cylinder of radius $\frac{1}{2}$. We also assume that for $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ the largest circle obtained as a horizontal section of the unduloid Σ_a belongs to the plane $\{x_3 = 0\}$. Therefore $\Sigma_a \cap \{x_3 = 0\}$ is a circle of radius $1 - a$.

The unduloid Σ_a admits a cylindrical parameterization of the form

$$\tilde{X}_a(z, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_a(z) \cos \theta \\ \rho_a(z) \sin \theta \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

with $\rho_a(0) = \max_z \rho_a(z)$. The parameterization $\rho_a(z)$ solves the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} -\rho_a''(1 + (\rho_a')^2)^{-3/2} + \rho_a^{-1}(1 + (\rho_a')^2)^{-1/2} = 2 \\ \rho_a(0) = 1 - a \\ \rho_a'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

where the equation expresses the fact that Σ_a has mean curvature 1. For $a = \frac{1}{2}$ the solution is the constant $\rho_a(0) = \frac{1}{2}$, i.e., the cylinder; for $a = 0$ the solution is $\rho_a(z) = \sqrt{1 - z^2}$, i.e., the sphere. For $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ problem (2.1) admits a unique periodic solution ρ_a . The period of ρ_a , denoted $2h_a$, equals the height of a complete period of the unduloid. It is known that h_a is a regular increasing function of $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ with

$$\inf_a h_a = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \sup_a h_a = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Notice also that the unduloid Σ_a is symmetric with respect to reflection about the x_1x_2 -plane, that is, the parameterization ρ_a is an even function.

Cylindrical coordinates are not always adequate to study the problem. Instead, isothermal coordinates are preferable. In fact, there exists a diffeomorphism $z = z_a(t)$, uniquely defined with the conditions $z_a(0) = 0$ and $z_a' > 0$, such that

$$X_a(t, \theta) := \tilde{X}_a(z_a(t), \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} x_a(t) \cos \theta \\ x_a(t) \sin \theta \\ z_a(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{with} \quad x_a := \rho_a \circ z_a \quad (2.2)$$

turns out to be a conformal parametrization of the unduloid, i.e.,

$$(X_a)_t \cdot (X_a)_\theta = 0 = |(X_a)_t|^2 - |(X_a)_\theta|^2.$$

The conformality of X_a is equivalent to the equation

$$x_a^2 = (x_a')^2 + (z_a')^2. \quad (2.3)$$

The property of Σ_a of having mean curvature 1 is expressed in terms of the conformal parametrization X_a by means of the equation

$$\Delta X_a = 2(X_a)_t \wedge (X_a)_\theta \quad (2.4)$$

or, equivalently, in terms of the following system of ode's

$$\begin{cases} x_a'' - x_a = -2x_a z_a' \\ z_a'' = 2x_a x_a' \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

Lemma 2.1 *The mappings $x_a(t)$ and $z_a(t)$ are the only solutions to the following problems*

$$\begin{cases} x_a'' = (1 - 2\gamma_a)x_a - 2x_a^3 \\ x_a(0) = 1 - a, \quad x_a'(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases} z_a' = \gamma_a + x_a^2 \\ z_a(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{where} \quad \gamma_a := a(1 - a).$$

Proof. The initial conditions for both problems were already observed. Let us prove

$$z_a' = \gamma_a + x_a^2. \quad (2.6)$$

One can observe that if $\rho_a(z)$ solves (2.1), then

$$H(\rho_a, \rho_a') := \rho_a^2 - \frac{\rho_a}{\sqrt{1 + (\rho_a')^2}}$$

is constant. In particular $H(\rho_a(z), \rho_a'(z)) = H(\rho_a(0), \rho_a'(0))$, namely

$$\rho_a^2 - \frac{\rho_a}{\sqrt{1 + (\rho_a')^2}} = -a(1 - a). \quad (2.7)$$

Differentiating the identity $x_a = \rho_a \circ z_a$ and using (2.7), one obtains (2.6). Finally the differential equation for x_a follows from (2.5) and (2.6). \square

The mappings $x_a(t)$ and $z_a(t)$ are respectively even and odd, and satisfy

$$x_a(t + 2\tau_a) = x_a(t) \quad \text{and} \quad z_a(t + 2\tau_a) = 2h_a + z_a(t),$$

for some $\tau_a > 0$. The behaviour of τ_a and h_a in a right neighborhood of 0 is displayed by the next lemma.

Lemma 2.2 *There exist C^1 mappings $T, S: (0, \frac{1}{2}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ bounded and with bounded derivatives in $(0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ such that*

$$\tau_a = -2\log a + T(a) \quad \text{and} \quad h_a = 1 - 2a\log a + aS(a).$$

Proof. It is known (see, e.g., [11] or [13]) that τ_a and h_a can be expressed in terms of the complete elliptic integrals of the first and second kind

$$K(k) := \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 r}}, \quad E(k) := \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 r} dr, \quad (2.8)$$

according to the formulas

$$\tau_a = 2K(k_a) \quad \text{and} \quad h_a = \gamma_a \tau_a + (1 - a)E(k_a) \quad \text{where} \quad k_a^2 = 1 - \frac{a^2}{(1 - a)^2}. \quad (2.9)$$

The mappings $k \mapsto K(k)$ and $k \mapsto E(k)$ are of class C^∞ and their expansions in a left neighborhood of $k = 1$ are known and can be found in Sect.19.12 of [15]. More precisely, introducing the complementary modulus $\kappa = \sqrt{1 - k^2}$, one can write

$$K(k) = -\log \kappa + \tilde{K}(\kappa) \quad \text{and} \quad E(k) = 1 - \frac{\kappa^2}{2} \log \kappa + \kappa^2 \tilde{E}(\kappa)$$

for some regular mappings $\tilde{K}(\kappa)$ and $\tilde{E}(\kappa)$ which are bounded, with bounded derivatives, in $(0, 1)$. Taking $\kappa = 1 - k_a^2 = \frac{a}{1 - a}$, we obtain

$$K(k_a) = -\log a + \frac{1}{2}T(a) \quad \text{and} \quad E(k_a) = 1 - \frac{a^2}{2} \log a + a^2 S(a) \quad (2.10)$$

where $T(a)$ and $S(a)$ are regular, bounded mappings, with bounded derivatives, in $(0, \frac{1}{2})$. Then the conclusion follows in view of (2.9). \square

Finally let us discuss the limit behaviour of x_a and z_a , as well as useful uniform bounds.

Lemma 2.3 *The families $\{x_a\}_{a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]}$ and $\{z'_a\}_{a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]}$ are bounded in $C^3(\mathbb{R})$. Moreover $x_a(t) \rightarrow \text{sech } t$ and $z_a(t) \rightarrow \tanh t$ in $C_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R})$, as $a \rightarrow 0$. In addition, for $a > 0$ small enough*

$$0 < x_a(t) \leq (1 - a)\sqrt{\text{sech } t} \quad \forall t \in [-\tau_a, \tau_a]. \quad (2.11)$$

Proof. We know that $a \leq x_a \leq 1 - a$. Moreover, from (2.3) and

$$x_a'' = (1 - 2\gamma_a)x_a - 2x_a^3 \quad (2.12)$$

a uniform estimate in C^2 holds. Then, differentiating (2.12), one obtains that the family $\{x_a\}_{a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]}$ is bounded also in C^3 . In view of Lemma 2.1, the same holds also for the family $\{z'_a\}_{a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]}$. Let us prove that $x_a(t) \rightarrow \text{sech } t$ in $C_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R})$, when $a \rightarrow 0$. Because of the uniform bound in C^3 , along a

sequence, $x_a(t) \rightarrow x_0(t)$ in $C_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R})$ and, passing to the limit in the Cauchy problem for x_a stated in Lemma 2.1, we obtain that $x_0(t)$ solves

$$\begin{cases} x'' = x - 2x^3 \\ x(0) = 1 \\ x'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

namely $x_0(t) = \operatorname{sech} t$. The uniqueness of the limit function implies that the same conclusion holds true as $a \rightarrow 0$ and not just along a sequence. Using again Lemma 2.1 and the condition $z_a(0) = 0$ one infers that $z_a(t) \rightarrow \tanh t$ as $a \rightarrow 0$ in $C_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R})$. In order to check (2.11), let us introduce the auxiliary function $f_a(t) = x_a(t)^2 \cosh t$. By Lemma 2.1

$$f_a''(t) = [(5 - 8\gamma_a)x_a(t)^2 - 6x_a(t)^4 - 2\gamma_a^2] \cosh t + 4x_a(t)x_a'(t) \sinh t.$$

We point out that $f_a'(0) = 0$ and $f_a''(0) = -(1-a)^2(1-4a)$. Then $t = 0$ is a strict local maximum for f_a , for $a \in (0, \frac{1}{4})$. Moreover, since $\tau_a \sim -2\log a$ as $a \rightarrow 0$, we have that $f_a(\tau_a) \sim \frac{1}{2}$, $f_a'(\tau_a) \sim \frac{1}{2}$, and $f_a''(\tau_a) \sim \frac{3}{2}$, as $a \rightarrow 0$. In particular $t = \tau_a$ is a strict local maximum for f_a restricted to $[0, \tau_a]$. Let us show that if t_a is a critical point for f_a in $(0, \tau_a)$, then it must be a minimum point. Indeed if $f_a'(t_a) = 0$ then

$$2x_a(t_a)x_a'(t_a) \sinh t_a = -x_a(t_a)^2 \frac{(\sinh t_a)^2}{\cosh t_a} > -x_a(t_a)^2 \cosh t_a$$

and consequently

$$f_a''(t_a) \geq \left[3 - 8\gamma_a - 6x_a(t_a)^2 - 2\frac{\gamma_a^2}{x_a(t_a)^2} \right] x_a(t_a)^2 \cosh t_a \geq [1 - 8\gamma_a - 6x_a(t_a)^2] x_a(t_a)^2 \cosh t_a$$

because $x_a(t_a) \geq a > \gamma_a$. Since $x_a(t) \rightarrow \operatorname{sech} t$ in $C_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R})$, also $f_a(t) \rightarrow \operatorname{sech} t$ in $C_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R})$. Therefore $t_a \rightarrow \infty$ and $x_a(t_a) \rightarrow 0$ as $a \rightarrow 0$. Hence $f_a''(t_a) > 0$ for $a > 0$ small enough. Thus we can infer that f_a admits no maximum point in $(0, \tau_a)$. In conclusion, for $a > 0$ small enough, $0 < f_a(t) \leq \max\{f_a(0), f_a(\tau_a)\} = (1-a)^2$ for every $t \in [0, \tau_a]$. Since f_a is even, (2.11) follows. \square

3 Toroidal unduloids and the Jacobi operator

In this section we introduce the toroidal unduloids and we derive the linearization of the mean curvature operator about them.

For every $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ and for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ sufficiently large, we construct a toroidal surface $\Sigma_{n,a}$ by cutting a section of the unduloid Σ_a made by n periods, hence with length $2nh_a$, and folding it along a circle placed on the x_2x_3 -plane, centered at the origin, and with circumference $2nh_a$. The corresponding parametrization is given by

$$X_{n,a}(t, \theta) := \begin{bmatrix} x_a(t) \cos \theta \\ \left(\frac{nh_a}{\pi} + x_a(t) \sin \theta \right) \cos \frac{\pi z_a(t)}{nh_a} \\ \left(\frac{nh_a}{\pi} + x_a(t) \sin \theta \right) \sin \frac{\pi z_a(t)}{nh_a} \end{bmatrix}.$$

The map $X_{n,a}$ turns out to be $2n\tau_a$ -periodic with respect to t and 2π -periodic with respect to θ . The surface $\Sigma_{n,a}$ is symmetric with respect to rotations of an angle $\frac{2\pi}{n}$ about the x_1 -axis, namely

$$R_{\frac{2\pi}{n}} \Sigma_{n,a} = \Sigma_{n,a}$$

where, in general,

$$R_\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \sigma & -\sin \sigma \\ 0 & \sin \sigma & \cos \sigma \end{bmatrix}. \quad (3.1)$$

This discrete symmetry reflects into the following condition on the parametrization

$$X_{n,a}(t + 2\tau_a, \theta) = R_{\frac{2\pi}{n}} X_{n,a}(t, \theta). \quad (3.2)$$

Notice that

$$X_{n,a}(t, \theta) - \frac{nh_a}{\pi} \mathbf{e}_2 \rightarrow X_a(t, \theta) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

uniformly on compact sets of $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1$. In other words, we recover the unduloid Σ_a by taking toroidal unduloids with n periods in the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$, up to a suitable natural translation.

It is convenient to change n into

$$\varepsilon := \frac{\pi}{nh_a}.$$

Then the parameterization $X_{n,a}$ becomes

$$X_{\varepsilon,a}(t, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} x_a(t) \cos \theta \\ (\varepsilon^{-1} + x_a(t) \sin \theta) \cos(\varepsilon z_a(t)) \\ (\varepsilon^{-1} + x_a(t) \sin \theta) \sin(\varepsilon z_a(t)) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (3.3)$$

Considering ε as a (small) continuous parameter, the mapping $X_{\varepsilon,a}$ defines a parameterization of a generalized toroidal unduloid $\Sigma_{\varepsilon,a} := X_{\varepsilon,a}(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1)$. It holds that

$$X_{\varepsilon,a} = R_{\varepsilon z_a} U_{\varepsilon,a}, \quad (X_{\varepsilon,a})_t = R_{\varepsilon z_a} V_{\varepsilon,a}, \quad (X_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta = R_{\varepsilon z_a} W_{\varepsilon,a}, \quad (3.4)$$

where, omitting the explicit dependence on t ,

$$U_{\varepsilon,a} := \begin{bmatrix} x_a \cos \theta \\ \varepsilon^{-1} + x_a \sin \theta \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V_{\varepsilon,a} := \begin{bmatrix} x'_a \cos \theta \\ x'_a \sin \theta \\ z'_a (1 + \varepsilon x_a \sin \theta) \end{bmatrix}, \quad W_{\varepsilon,a} := \begin{bmatrix} -x_a \sin \theta \\ x_a \cos \theta \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (3.5)$$

Notice that $U_{\varepsilon,a}$, $V_{\varepsilon,a}$ and $W_{\varepsilon,a}$ are $2\tau_a$ -periodic with respect to t . Moreover

$$V_{\varepsilon,a} \cdot W_{\varepsilon,a} = 0, \quad |V_{\varepsilon,a}|^2 = (x'_a)^2 + (z'_a)^2 (1 + \varepsilon x_a \sin \theta)^2, \quad |W_{\varepsilon,a}|^2 = x_a^2. \quad (3.6)$$

Hence $X_{\varepsilon,a}$ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} (X_{\varepsilon,a})_t \cdot (X_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta = 0 \\ |(X_{\varepsilon,a})_t|^2 - |(X_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta|^2 = (z'_a)^2 [(1 + \varepsilon x_a \sin \theta)^2 - 1] \end{cases}.$$

Thus $X_{\varepsilon,a}$ is just an orthogonal parameterization of $\Sigma_{\varepsilon,a}$ but not conformal. However

$$|(X_{\varepsilon,a})_t|^2 - |(X_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta|^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

uniformly on $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1$. That is, for every fixed $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$, the parameterization $X_{\varepsilon,a}$ becomes conformal in the limit $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Let

$$N_{\varepsilon,a} = \frac{(X_{\varepsilon,a})_t \wedge (X_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta}{|(X_{\varepsilon,a})_t \wedge (X_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta|}$$

be the unit normal for $\Sigma_{\varepsilon,a}$. From (3.4) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} (X_{\varepsilon,a})_t \wedge (X_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta &= R_{\varepsilon z_a} (V_{\varepsilon,a} \wedge W_a) \\ |(X_{\varepsilon,a})_t \wedge (X_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta| &= |(X_{\varepsilon,a})_t| |(X_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta| = |V_{\varepsilon,a}| |W_a| \\ N_{\varepsilon,a}(t + 2\tau_a, \theta) &= R_{\frac{2\pi}{n}} N_{\varepsilon,a}(t, \theta) \quad \text{if } \varepsilon = \frac{\pi}{nh_a} \text{ with } n \in \mathbb{N}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

For any regular function $\varphi: \mathbb{R}/2\tau_a \times \mathbb{R}/2\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sufficiently small, the mapping $X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}$ provides a regular parameterization of a surface Σ_φ given by a normal graph over $\Sigma_{\varepsilon,a}$.

In general, given a surface Σ with parameterization $X(t, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and normal versor

$$N = \frac{X_t \wedge X_\theta}{|X_t \wedge X_\theta|}, \quad (3.8)$$

the mean curvature of Σ at a given point $X \in \Sigma$, denoted $\mathfrak{M}(X)$, can be expressed in terms of the coefficients of the first and second fundamental form (we use the Gaussian notation)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E} &= |X_t|^2, \quad \mathcal{F} = X_t \cdot X_\theta, \quad \mathcal{G} = |X_\theta|^2, \\ \mathcal{L} &= X_{tt} \cdot N, \quad \mathcal{M} = X_{t\theta} \cdot N, \quad \mathcal{N} = X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N, \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

as

$$\mathfrak{M} = \frac{\mathcal{E}\mathcal{N} - 2\mathcal{F}\mathcal{M} + \mathcal{G}\mathcal{L}}{2(\mathcal{E}\mathcal{G} - \mathcal{F}^2)}. \quad (3.10)$$

In particular, for a conformal parameterization, i.e., $\mathcal{F} = 0 = \mathcal{E} - \mathcal{G}$, one has

$$\mathfrak{M} = \frac{\mathcal{N} + \mathcal{L}}{2\mathcal{E}}.$$

This is the case of the parameterization X_a of the unduloid with neck-size a which is a surface with constant mean curvature 1. Indeed, denoting $\mathcal{N}_a = (X_a)_{\theta\theta} \cdot N_a$, $\mathcal{L}_a = (X_a)_{tt} \cdot N_a$, $\mathcal{E}_a = |(X_a)_t|^2$, we have that

$$\mathfrak{M}(X_a) = \frac{\mathcal{N}_a + \mathcal{L}_a}{2\mathcal{E}_a} = \frac{-x_a'' z_a' + z_a'' x_a' + x_a z_a'}{2x_a^3} = 1$$

thanks to (2.3)–(2.5).

Consider now the surface Σ_φ parameterized by $X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}$, with $\varphi: \mathbb{R}/2\tau_a \times \mathbb{R}/2\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. This surface Σ_φ is close to the (generalized) toroidal unduloid $\Sigma_{\varepsilon,a}$ for φ small. The mean curvature of Σ_φ is given by

$$\mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}) = \frac{\mathcal{E}_\varphi \mathcal{N}_\varphi - 2\mathcal{F}_\varphi \mathcal{M}_\varphi + \mathcal{G}_\varphi \mathcal{L}_\varphi}{2(\mathcal{E}_\varphi \mathcal{G}_\varphi - \mathcal{F}_\varphi^2)}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_\varphi &= |(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a})_t|^2, \quad \mathcal{F}_\varphi = (X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a})_t \cdot (X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta, \quad \mathcal{G}_\varphi = |(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta|^2, \\ \mathcal{L}_\varphi &= (X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a})_{tt} \cdot N_\varphi, \quad \mathcal{M}_\varphi = (X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a})_{t\theta} \cdot N_\varphi, \quad \mathcal{N}_\varphi = (X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a})_{\theta\theta} \cdot N_\varphi, \\ N_\varphi &= \frac{(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a})_t \wedge (X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta}{|(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a})_t \wedge (X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta|}. \end{aligned}$$

The Jacobi operator on the (generalized) toroidal unduloid $X_{\varepsilon,a}$ is defined as

$$\mathfrak{L}_{\varepsilon,a} := 2x_a^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}) \Big|_{\varphi=0}. \quad (3.11)$$

As we will see in the sequel, the factor $2x_a^2$ is placed for the sake of convenience in computations. We are interested in finding the limiting behaviour of $\mathfrak{L}_{\varepsilon,a}$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Lemma 3.1 *One has that*

$$\mathfrak{L}_{\varepsilon,a} = b_{\varepsilon,a}(t, \theta) \partial_{tt} + \partial_{\theta\theta} + c_{\varepsilon,a}(t, \theta) + d_{\varepsilon,a}(t, \theta) \partial_t + e_{\varepsilon,a}(t, \theta) \partial_\theta \quad (3.12)$$

where the coefficients are given by (3.21) and by the related formulas. Moreover, fixing $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, there exists a constant $C > 0$ independent of ε and a , such that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough and for every $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ one has

$$\begin{aligned} \|b_{\varepsilon,a} - 1\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)} &\leq C\varepsilon, \quad \left\| c_{\varepsilon,a} - 2 \left(x_a^2 + \frac{\gamma_a^2}{x_a^2} \right) \right\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq C\varepsilon, \\ \|d_{\varepsilon,a}\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)} &\leq C\varepsilon, \quad \|e_{\varepsilon,a}\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq C\varepsilon. \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

Proof. To simplify notation, we set $X = X_{\varepsilon,a}$, $N = N_{\varepsilon,a}$. A mapping $\mathcal{A}(\varphi, \varphi_t, \varphi_\theta, \varphi_{tt}, \varphi_{t\theta}, \varphi_{\theta\theta})$ will be denoted just by \mathcal{A}_φ . Moreover we will compute first order expansion, writing

$$\mathcal{A}_\varphi \approx A + \varphi B_1 + \varphi_t B_2 + \varphi_\theta B_3 + C_1 \varphi_{tt} + C_2 \varphi_{t\theta} + C_3 \varphi_{\theta\theta}$$

where $A = \mathcal{A}_\varphi|_{\varphi=0}$, $B_1 = \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}_\varphi}{\partial \varphi}|_{\varphi=0}$, $B_2 = \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}_\varphi}{\partial \varphi_t}|_{\varphi=0}$, $B_3 = \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}_\varphi}{\partial \varphi_\theta}|_{\varphi=0}$, $C_1 = \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}_\varphi}{\partial \varphi_{tt}}|_{\varphi=0}$, $C_2 = \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}_\varphi}{\partial \varphi_{t\theta}}|_{\varphi=0}$, $C_3 = \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}_\varphi}{\partial \varphi_{\theta\theta}}|_{\varphi=0}$. Following this agreement, we have that

$$\mathcal{E}_\varphi \approx |X_t|^2 - 2(X_{tt} \cdot N) \varphi, \quad \mathcal{G}_\varphi \approx |X_\theta|^2 - 2(X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N) \varphi, \quad \mathcal{F}_\varphi \approx -2(X_{t\theta} \cdot N) \varphi. \quad (3.14)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_\varphi \mathcal{G}_\varphi - \mathcal{F}_\varphi^2 &\approx |X_t|^2 |X_\theta|^2 - 2[(X_{tt} \cdot N) |X_\theta|^2 + (X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N) |X_t|^2] \varphi \\ \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_\varphi \mathcal{G}_\varphi - \mathcal{F}_\varphi^2} &\approx \frac{1}{|X_t|^2 |X_\theta|^2} \left[1 + 2 \left(\frac{X_{tt} \cdot N}{|X_t|^2} + \frac{X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N}{|X_\theta|^2} \right) \varphi \right]. \end{aligned}$$

In order to write the expansion of N_φ we start by computing

$$\begin{aligned} (X + \varphi N)_t \wedge (X + \varphi N)_\theta &\approx X_t \wedge X_\theta + \varphi(X_t \wedge N_\theta + N_t \wedge X_\theta) + \varphi_\theta X_t \wedge N + \varphi_t N \wedge X_\theta \\ X_t \wedge N &= -|X_t| \hat{X}_\theta, \quad N \wedge X_\theta = -|X_\theta| \hat{X}_t \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

$$X_t \wedge N_\theta = \frac{|X_t|}{|X_\theta|} \left[(\hat{X}_t \cdot X_{\theta\theta}) \hat{X}_t + (\hat{X}_\theta \cdot X_{\theta\theta}) \hat{X}_\theta - X_{\theta\theta} \right] \quad (3.16)$$

$$N_t \wedge X_\theta = \frac{|X_\theta|}{|X_t|} \left[(\hat{X}_\theta \cdot X_{tt}) \hat{X}_\theta + (\hat{X}_t \cdot X_{tt}) \hat{X}_t - X_{tt} \right] \quad (3.17)$$

where

$$\hat{X}_t = \frac{X_t}{|X_t|}, \quad \hat{X}_\theta = \frac{X_\theta}{|X_\theta|}. \quad (3.18)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} |(X + \varphi N)_t \wedge (X + \varphi N)_\theta| &\approx |X_t \wedge X_\theta| \left[1 - \varphi \left(\frac{X_{\theta\theta}}{|X_\theta|^2} + \frac{X_{tt}}{|X_t|^2} \right) \cdot N \right] \\ \frac{1}{|(X + \varphi N)_t \wedge (X + \varphi N)_\theta|} &\approx \frac{1}{|X_t \wedge X_\theta|} \left[1 + \varphi \left(\frac{X_{\theta\theta}}{|X_\theta|^2} + \frac{X_{tt}}{|X_t|^2} \right) \cdot N \right] \end{aligned}$$

and finally

$$N_\varphi \approx N + \left[\frac{X_t \wedge N_\theta + N_t \wedge X_\theta}{|X_t \wedge X_\theta|} + N \left(\frac{X_{\theta\theta}}{|X_\theta|^2} + \frac{X_{tt}}{|X_t|^2} \right) \cdot N \right] \varphi - \frac{X_t}{|X_t|^2} \varphi_t - \frac{X_\theta}{|X_\theta|^2} \varphi_\theta.$$

Thus we have an expansion of the form

$$N_\varphi \approx N + A\varphi + B\varphi_t + C\varphi_\theta$$

with

$$A = \frac{X_t \wedge N_\theta + N_t \wedge X_\theta}{|X_t \wedge X_\theta|} + N \left(\frac{X_{\theta\theta}}{|X_\theta|^2} + \frac{X_{tt}}{|X_t|^2} \right) \cdot N, \quad B = -\frac{X_t}{|X_t|^2}, \quad C = -\frac{X_\theta}{|X_\theta|^2}.$$

Then the following expansions hold:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\varphi &\approx X_{tt} \cdot N + (N_{tt} \cdot N + X_{tt} \cdot A) \varphi + (2N_t \cdot N + X_{tt} \cdot B) \varphi_t + (X_{tt} \cdot C) \varphi_\theta + \varphi_{tt} \\ \mathcal{M}_\varphi &\approx X_{t\theta} \cdot N + (N_{t\theta} \cdot N + X_{t\theta} \cdot A) \varphi + (N_\theta \cdot N + X_{t\theta} \cdot B) \varphi_t + (N_t \cdot N + X_{t\theta} \cdot C) \varphi_\theta + \varphi_{t\theta} \\ \mathcal{N}_\varphi &\approx X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N + (N_{\theta\theta} \cdot N + X_{\theta\theta} \cdot A) \varphi + (X_{\theta\theta} \cdot B) \varphi_t + (2N_\theta \cdot N + X_{\theta\theta} \cdot C) \varphi_\theta + \varphi_{\theta\theta} \end{aligned}$$

which, together with (3.14), yield

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_\varphi \mathcal{N}_\varphi &\approx (X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N) |X_t|^2 + [(N_{\theta\theta} \cdot N + X_{\theta\theta} \cdot A) |X_t|^2 - 2(X_{tt} \cdot N)(X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N)] \varphi \\ &\quad + (X_{\theta\theta} \cdot B) |X_t|^2 \varphi_t + (2N_\theta \cdot N + X_{\theta\theta} \cdot C) |X_t|^2 \varphi_\theta + |X_t|^2 \varphi_{\theta\theta} \\ \mathcal{G}_\varphi \mathcal{L}_\varphi &\approx (X_{tt} \cdot N) |X_\theta|^2 + [(N_{tt} \cdot N + X_{tt} \cdot A) |X_\theta|^2 - 2(X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N)(X_{tt} \cdot N)] \varphi \\ &\quad + (2N_t \cdot N + X_{tt} \cdot B) |X_\theta|^2 \varphi_t + (X_{tt} \cdot C) |X_\theta|^2 \varphi_\theta + |X_\theta|^2 \varphi_{tt} \\ \mathcal{F}_\varphi \mathcal{M}_\varphi &\approx -2(X_{t\theta} \cdot N)^2 \varphi \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathcal{E}_\varphi \mathcal{N}_\varphi - 2\mathcal{F}_\varphi \mathcal{M}_\varphi + \mathcal{G}_\varphi \mathcal{L}_\varphi}{\mathcal{E}_\varphi \mathcal{G}_\varphi - \mathcal{F}_\varphi^2} &\approx \frac{X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N}{|X_\theta|^2} + \frac{X_{tt} \cdot N}{|X_t|^2} + \left[\frac{N_{\theta\theta} \cdot N + X_{\theta\theta} \cdot A}{|X_\theta|^2} + \frac{N_{tt} \cdot N + X_{tt} \cdot A}{|X_t|^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{4(X_{tt} \cdot N)(X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N)}{|X_t|^2 |X_\theta|^2} + \frac{4(X_{t\theta} \cdot N)^2}{|X_t|^2 |X_\theta|^2} + 2 \left(\frac{X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N}{|X_\theta|^2} + \frac{X_{tt} \cdot N}{|X_t|^2} \right)^2 \right] \varphi \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{X_{\theta\theta} \cdot B}{|X_\theta|^2} + \frac{X_{tt} \cdot B}{|X_t|^2} + \frac{2N_t \cdot N}{|X_t|^2} \right] \varphi_t + \left[\frac{X_{tt} \cdot C}{|X_t|^2} + \frac{X_{\theta\theta} \cdot C}{|X_\theta|^2} + \frac{2N_\theta \cdot N}{|X_\theta|^2} \right] \varphi_\theta \\ &\quad + \frac{\varphi_{tt}}{|X_t|^2} + \frac{\varphi_{\theta\theta}}{|X_\theta|^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $|N| = 1$ we have that $N_t \cdot N = N_\theta \cdot N = 0$, $N_{tt} \cdot N = -|N_t|^2$, $N_{\theta\theta} \cdot N = -|N_\theta|^2$. Setting

$$X'' := \frac{X_{\theta\theta}}{|X_\theta|^2} + \frac{X_{tt}}{|X_t|^2} \tag{3.19}$$

we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathcal{E}_\varphi \mathcal{N}_\varphi - 2\mathcal{F}_\varphi \mathcal{M}_\varphi + \mathcal{G}_\varphi \mathcal{L}_\varphi}{\mathcal{E}_\varphi \mathcal{G}_\varphi - \mathcal{F}_\varphi^2} &\approx X'' \cdot N + \left[X'' \cdot A - \frac{|N_\theta|^2}{|X_\theta|^2} - \frac{|N_t|^2}{|X_t|^2} + \frac{2(X_{tt} \cdot N)^2}{|X_t|^4} + \frac{2(X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N)^2}{|X_\theta|^4} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{4(X_{t\theta} \cdot N)^2}{|X_t|^2 |X_\theta|^2} \right] \varphi + (X'' \cdot B) \varphi_t + (X'' \cdot C) \varphi_\theta + \frac{\varphi_{tt}}{|X_t|^2} + \frac{\varphi_{\theta\theta}}{|X_\theta|^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a}) = \frac{1}{2} X'' \cdot N \tag{3.20}$$

and

$$\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}) \right|_{\varphi=0} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial_{tt}}{|X_t|^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial_{\theta\theta}}{|X_\theta|^2} + \frac{1}{2} (X'' \cdot B) \partial_t + \frac{1}{2} (X'' \cdot C) \partial_\theta + q$$

where

$$q = \frac{1}{2} \left[X'' \cdot A - \frac{|N_\theta|^2}{|X_\theta|^2} - \frac{|N_t|^2}{|X_t|^2} + \frac{2(X_{tt} \cdot N)^2}{|X_t|^4} + \frac{2(X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N)^2}{|X_\theta|^4} + \frac{4(X_{t\theta} \cdot N)^2}{|X_t|^2 |X_\theta|^2} \right].$$

Thus we obtained (3.12) with

$$b_{\varepsilon,a} = \frac{x_a^2}{|X_t|^2}, \quad c_{\varepsilon,a} = 2x_a^2 q, \quad d_{\varepsilon,a} = x_a^2 (X'' \cdot B), \quad e_{\varepsilon,a} = x_a^2 (X'' \cdot C). \quad (3.21)$$

Now we compute the point-wise limit of the coefficients $b_{\varepsilon,a}, \dots, e_{\varepsilon,a}$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, for fixed $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$. Firstly, one has that $\mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a}) \rightarrow 1$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, that means that the generalized toroidal unduloid $\Sigma_{\varepsilon,a}$ has mean curvature close to 1 as $|\varepsilon| \ll 1$. Moreover, as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$

$$|X_\theta| = x_a, \quad |X_t| \rightarrow \sqrt{(x'_a)^2 + (z'_a)^2} = x_a, \quad |X_t \wedge X_\theta| \rightarrow x_a^2$$

$$X'' \sim 2N, \quad X'' \cdot N \rightarrow 2, \quad X'' \cdot A \rightarrow 0, \quad X'' \cdot B \rightarrow 0, \quad X'' \cdot C \rightarrow 0.$$

In particular $b_{\varepsilon,a} \rightarrow 1$, $d_{\varepsilon,a} \rightarrow 0$ and $e_{\varepsilon,a} \rightarrow 0$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, point-wise, for every fixed a . Writing

$$X_t = RV, \quad X_\theta = RW \quad \text{where} \quad R = R_{\varepsilon z_a}, \quad V = V_{\varepsilon,a}, \quad W = W_{\varepsilon,a}$$

and using

$$RV_1 \cdot RV_2 = V_1 \cdot V_2, \quad RV_1 \wedge RV_2 = R(V_1 \wedge V_2) \quad (V_1, V_2 \in \mathbb{R}^3), \\ [(\partial_t R)V] \cdot RV = 0, \quad [(\partial_t R)V] \wedge RV = \varepsilon z'_a R[(\mathbf{e}_1 \wedge V) \wedge V],$$

one obtains that

$$X_{\theta\theta} \cdot N = \frac{X_t \cdot (X_\theta \wedge X_{\theta\theta})}{|X_t \wedge X_\theta|} = \frac{W_\theta \cdot (V \wedge W)}{|V \wedge W|} \rightarrow z'_a \quad (3.22)$$

$$X_{t\theta} \cdot N = \frac{X_t \cdot (X_\theta \wedge X_{\theta\theta})}{|X_t \wedge X_\theta|} = \frac{V_\theta \cdot (V \wedge W)}{|V \wedge W|} \rightarrow 0 \quad (3.23)$$

$$X_{tt} \cdot N = \frac{X_\theta \cdot (X_{tt} \wedge X_t)}{|X_t \wedge X_\theta|} = \frac{V_t \cdot (V \wedge W)}{|V \wedge W|} + \varepsilon z'_a \frac{W \cdot [(\mathbf{e}_1 \wedge V) \wedge V]}{|V \wedge W|} \rightarrow \frac{x'_a z''_a - x''_a z'_a}{x_a} = 2x_a^2 - z'_a \quad (3.24)$$

thanks to (2.3) and (2.5). Moreover

$$|N_\theta|^2 = \frac{|(V \wedge W)_\theta|^2}{|V \wedge W|^2} - \frac{|(V \wedge W) \cdot (V \wedge W)_\theta|^2}{|V \wedge W|^4} \rightarrow \frac{(z'_a)^2}{x_a^2} \\ |N_t|^2 = \frac{|(\partial_t R)(V \wedge W)|^2}{|V \wedge W|^2} + \frac{|(V \wedge W)_t|^2}{|V \wedge W|^2} - \frac{|(V \wedge W) \cdot (V \wedge W)_t|^2}{|V \wedge W|^4} + \frac{2[(\partial_t R)(V \wedge W)] \cdot [R(V \wedge W)_t]}{|V \wedge W|^2} \\ \rightarrow \frac{(z''_a)^2 + (x''_a)^2 + 3(x'_a)^2}{x_a^2} - \frac{4(x'_a)^2}{x_a^2} = \frac{(z''_a)^2 + (x''_a)^2 - (x'_a)^2}{x_a^2}$$

and then, again by (2.3) and (2.5), and using also Lemma 2.1,

$$q \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{(z'_a)^2}{x_a^4} - \frac{(z''_a)^2 - (x'_a)^2 + (x''_a)^2}{x_a^4} + \frac{2(2x_a^2 - z'_a)^2}{x_a^4} + \frac{2(z'_a)^2}{x_a^4} \right] = 1 + \frac{\gamma_a^2}{x_a^4},$$

that is $c_{\varepsilon,a} \rightarrow x_a + \frac{\gamma_a^2}{x_a^2}$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, point-wise. Finally, let us check (3.13). Set

$$\phi_a = x_a \sin \theta \quad \text{and} \quad w_a = \frac{z'_a}{x_a}, \quad (3.25)$$

and notice that

$$|\phi_a| \leq x_a < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < w_a \leq 1 \quad (3.26)$$

(see (2.3)). One can write

$$|X_\theta|^2 = x_a^2, \quad |X_t|^2 = x_a^2(1 + 2\varepsilon\phi_a w_a^2 + \varepsilon^2\phi_a^2 w_a^2) \quad (3.27)$$

and then

$$1 - b_{\varepsilon,a} = \frac{|X_t|^2 - |X_\theta|^2}{|X_t|^2} = \frac{2\varepsilon\phi_a w_a^2 + \varepsilon^2\phi_a^2 w_a^2}{1 + 2\varepsilon\phi_a w_a^2 + \varepsilon^2\phi_a^2 w_a^2}.$$

Thanks to (3.26) one obtains that

$$\|1 - b_{\varepsilon,a}\|_{C^0(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq C\varepsilon \quad (3.28)$$

with $C > 0$ independent of ε and a . Moreover

$$|(b_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta| = \frac{2\varepsilon x_a w_a^2 (1 + \varepsilon\phi_a) |\cos \theta|}{(1 + 2\varepsilon\phi_a w_a^2 + \varepsilon^2\phi_a^2 w_a^2)^2} \leq C\varepsilon \quad (3.29)$$

in view of (3.26). In addition, using also (2.5) and Lemma 2.1, we obtain

$$|(b_{\varepsilon,a})_t| = \frac{2\varepsilon x'_a z'_a (\gamma_a - 3x_a^2 - 2\varepsilon x_a^3)}{x_a^2 (1 + 2\varepsilon\phi_a w_a^2 + \varepsilon^2\phi_a^2 w_a^2)^2}$$

and then

$$|(b_{\varepsilon,a})_t| \leq C\varepsilon \quad (3.30)$$

because of (3.26). Hence (3.28)–(3.30) imply the first estimate in (3.13). The other estimates can be proved in a similar way. \square

Let us conclude this section with some more estimates which will be useful in the following. As in Lemma 3.1, α is a fixed number in $(0, 1)$.

Lemma 3.2 *There exists a constant $C_0 > 0$ and regular mappings $\xi_{\varepsilon,a}: \mathbb{R}/2\tau_a \times \mathbb{R}/2\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough and for every $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ one has*

$$\mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a}) = 1 + \varepsilon\xi_{\varepsilon,a} \quad \text{and} \quad \|\xi_{\varepsilon,a}\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq C_0.$$

Moreover, the mappings $\xi_{\varepsilon,a}$ depend on the parameter a in a continuous way.

Proof. Using (3.19), (3.20), (3.22) and (3.24), after computations, one finds

$$\mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - 1 = \frac{1 - (1 + \varepsilon\psi_{\varepsilon,a})^{3/2}}{(1 + \varepsilon\psi_{\varepsilon,a})^{3/2}} + \frac{\varepsilon(\sin \theta)(5 + w_a + w_a^2 - w_a^3 + 2\varepsilon\phi_a + 2\varepsilon\phi_a w_a^2 + 2\varepsilon\phi_a w_a^3 + \varepsilon^2\phi_a^2 w_a^2)}{2(1 + \varepsilon\psi_{\varepsilon,a})^{3/2}} \quad (3.31)$$

where ϕ_a and w_a are as in (3.25) and $\psi_{\varepsilon,a} = 2\phi_a w_a^2 + \varepsilon\phi_a^2 w_a^2$. By (3.31), one can derive the desired estimate with the aid of (2.3) and (3.26). \square

Lemma 3.3 *The mappings $(X_{\varepsilon,a})_t$, $(X_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta$, $(X_{\varepsilon,a} \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})$, $(X_{\varepsilon,a} \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})_t$, and $(X_{\varepsilon,a} \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta$ are bounded in $C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ uniformly in $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough.*

Proof. As far as concerns $(X_{\varepsilon,a})_t$ and $(X_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta$, one can control their norms in $C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$, hence in $C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)$, by means of (3.27), (3.26) and the bound $|w'_a| \leq w_a$, which is a consequence of the second equation in (4.11). Moreover, with the notation already used in the previous lemma, one can write

$$X_{\varepsilon,a} \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a} = -\frac{w_a(x_a + \varepsilon \sin \theta)(1 + \varepsilon\phi_a)}{(1 + \varepsilon\psi_{\varepsilon,a})^{1/2}}.$$

Using this expression, (3.26) and the bound $|w'_a| \leq w_a$, one can estimate the derivatives of $X_{\varepsilon,a} \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a}$ in $C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ uniformly with respect to the parameters. \square

4 Study of the linearized problem

In this section we aim to study some properties of the linear differential operator

$$\mathfrak{L}_a := \Delta + 2p_a \quad \text{where} \quad \Delta = \partial_{tt} + \partial_{\theta\theta}, \quad p_a := x_a^2 + \frac{\gamma_a^2}{x_a^2}, \quad (4.1)$$

x_a and γ_a are given by Lemma 2.1, and a is a parameter in $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ corresponding to the neck-size of a given unduloid. In fact, the operator \mathfrak{L}_a arises by linearizing the mean curvature operator about unduloids: according to Lemma 3.1, we have that

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}) \Big|_{\varphi=0} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2x_a^2} \mathfrak{L}_a \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

For our purposes, a nice choice of the domain and the target space for the operator \mathfrak{L}_a is given by the Hölder spaces

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X}_a &:= \{\varphi \in C^{2,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}/_{2\tau_a} \times \mathbb{R}/_{2\pi}) \mid \varphi(t, \cdot) = \varphi(-t, \cdot), \varphi(\cdot, \pi/2 - \theta) = \varphi(\cdot, \pi/2 + \theta)\}, \\ \mathcal{Y}_a &:= \{\varphi \in C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}/_{2\tau_a} \times \mathbb{R}/_{2\pi}) \mid \varphi(t, \cdot) = \varphi(-t, \cdot), \varphi(\cdot, \pi/2 - \theta) = \varphi(\cdot, \pi/2 + \theta)\}, \end{aligned}$$

respectively.

Our first goal is to find the kernel of \mathfrak{L}_a in \mathcal{X}_a . The next two lemmata provide some useful information in this direction.

Lemma 4.1 *Each component of the Gauss map N_a of the unduloid, defined by*

$$N_a := \frac{(X_a)_t \wedge (X_a)_\theta}{|(X_a)_t \wedge (X_a)_\theta|}$$

satisfies

$$\Delta \varphi + 2p_a \varphi = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}/_{2\tau_a} \times \mathbb{R}/_{2\pi}. \quad (4.2)$$

Proof. It is known (see [7] Theorem 1, Sect. 5.1, pag. 369) that the Gauss map N of a parametric regular surface with mean curvature H and Gaussian curvature K satisfies the differential equation

$$\Delta N + 2p(X)N = -2\Lambda \nabla H(X)$$

where $\Lambda := |X_t \wedge X_\theta|$ and $p(X)$ is the *density function* given by

$$p(X) := 2\Lambda H^2(X) - \Lambda K(X) - \Lambda \nabla H(X) \cdot N.$$

In our case $H \equiv 1$ (hence $\nabla H \equiv 0$), $\Lambda = |(X_a)_t \wedge (X_a)_\theta| = x_a^2$, and the Gaussian curvature is given (in terms of the Gaussian notation (3.9)) by

$$K(X_a) = \frac{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{N} - \mathcal{M}^2}{\mathcal{E}\mathcal{G} - \mathcal{F}^2} = 1 - \frac{\gamma_a^2}{x_a^4}.$$

Hence

$$p(X_a) = x_a^2 + \frac{\gamma_a^2}{x_a^2}. \quad \square$$

Lemma 4.2 *The functions $N_a \cdot Z_a$ where $Z_a := \frac{\partial X_a}{\partial a}$ and each component of $N_a \wedge X_a$ satisfy (4.2).*

Proof. Recall that

$$X_a = \begin{bmatrix} x_a \cos \theta \\ x_a \sin \theta \\ z_a \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad N_a = \begin{bmatrix} -z'_a x_a^{-1} \cos \theta \\ -z'_a x_a^{-1} \sin \theta \\ x'_a x_a^{-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Differentiating (2.4) with respect to a we obtain that

$$\Delta Z_a = 2[(Z_a)_t \wedge (X_a)_\theta + (X_a)_t \wedge (Z_a)_\theta]. \quad (4.3)$$

Moreover, using (4.3), (2.3) and (2.5), we compute

$$(N_a)_t \cdot (Z_a)_t = \frac{z'_a - 2x_a^2}{x_a} \frac{\partial x_a}{\partial a}, \quad (N_a)_\theta \cdot (Z_a)_\theta = -\frac{z'_a}{x_a} \frac{\partial x_a}{\partial a}.$$

Hence, by Lemma 4.1

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(N_a \cdot Z_a) &= (\Delta N_a) \cdot Z_a + 2(N_a)_t \cdot (Z_a)_t + 2(N_a)_\theta \cdot (Z_a)_\theta + N_a \cdot \Delta Z_a \\ &= -2p_a N_a \cdot Z_a - 4x_a \frac{\partial x_a}{\partial a} + 2N_a \cdot [(Z_a)_t \wedge (X_a)_\theta + (X_a)_t \wedge (Z_a)_\theta]. \end{aligned}$$

An explicit computation yields that

$$N_a \cdot [(Z_a)_t \wedge (X_a)_\theta + (X_a)_t \wedge (Z_a)_\theta] = 2x_a \frac{\partial x_a}{\partial a}$$

and then the conclusion follows for $N_a \cdot Z_a$. Secondly, using again Lemma 4.1, we have that

$$\Delta(N_a \wedge X_a) + 2p_a N_a \wedge X_a = 2(N_a)_t \wedge (X_a)_t + 2(N_a)_\theta \wedge (X_a)_\theta + 2N_a \wedge \Delta X_a.$$

By (2.4) one has that $N_a \wedge \Delta X_a = 0$. Moreover, by (3.15)–(3.18), $(N_a)_t \wedge (X_a)_t + (N_a)_\theta \wedge (X_a)_\theta = (N_a \wedge (X_a)_t)_t + (N_a \wedge (X_a)_\theta)_\theta - N_a \wedge \Delta X_a = (X_a)_{\theta t} - (X_a)_{t\theta} = 0$ and this completes the proof. \square

Considering the scalar function $N_a \cdot Z_a$ and the components of the vectors N_a and $N_a \wedge X_a$, from Lemmata 4.1 and 4.2, one plainly obtains:

Lemma 4.3 *For $j = 0, 1$, a mapping $\phi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a $2\tau_a$ -periodic solution of $\phi'' + (2p_a(t) - j^2)\phi = 0$ if and only if $\phi \in \text{span}\{w_{a,j}^+, w_{a,j}^-\}$ where*

$$w_{a,0}^+ = \frac{\partial X_a}{\partial a} \cdot N_a = -\frac{z'_a}{x_a} \frac{\partial x_a}{\partial a} + \frac{x'_a}{x_a} \frac{\partial z_a}{\partial a}, \quad w_{a,0}^- = \frac{x'_a}{x_a}, \quad w_{a,1}^+ = \frac{z'_a}{x_a}, \quad w_{a,1}^- = x'_a + \frac{z_a z'_a}{x_a}. \quad (4.4)$$

In particular $w_{a,j}^+$ are even functions, whereas $w_{a,j}^-$ are odd.

The first main result of this section is the following.

Theorem 4.4 *One has that $\ker(\mathfrak{L}_a) = \text{span}\{w_{a,0}, w_{a,1}\}$ where*

$$w_{a,0}(t, \theta) = w_{a,0}^+(t), \quad w_{a,1}(t, \theta) = w_{a,1}^+(t) \sin \theta \quad (4.5)$$

and $w_{a,j}^+(t)$ are the functions given in Lemma 4.3.

Proof. Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{X}_a$ satisfy (4.2). Because of the periodicity and symmetry with respect to θ of the functions in \mathcal{X}_a , we can express $\varphi \in \mathcal{X}_a$ by its Fourier series

$$\varphi(t, \theta) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \phi_j(t) \chi_j(\theta)$$

where

$$\chi_j(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} & \text{for } j = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin(j\theta) & \text{for } j = 1, 2, \dots \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_j(t) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(t, \theta) \chi_j(\theta) d\theta. \quad (4.6)$$

Then

$$(\Delta + 2p_a)\varphi(t, \theta) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \chi_j(\theta) \mathfrak{L}_{a,j} \phi_j(t) \quad \text{where} \quad \mathfrak{L}_{a,j} := \partial_{tt} + (2p_a(t) - j^2).$$

Hence

$$0 = \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi} (\Delta + 2p_a)\varphi(t, \theta) \chi_j(\theta) d\theta = \mathfrak{L}_{a,j} \phi_j(t) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall j \geq 0.$$

Multiplying by ϕ_j and integrating one gets

$$\int_{-\tau_a}^{\tau_a} |\phi_j'|^2 + (j^2 - 2p_a(t)) |\phi_j|^2 dt = 0 \quad \forall j \geq 0.$$

Recalling the definition of $p_a := x_a^2 + \gamma_a^2 x_a^{-2}$ and that $\min_t x_a(t) = \min_z \rho_a(z) = a$ and $\max_t x_a(t) = \max_z \rho_a(z) = 1 - a$, one has $\|p_a\|_{\infty} = \max_{s \in [a, 1-a]} (s^2 + \gamma_a^2 s^{-2}) = a^2 + (1-a)^2$. Therefore

$$j^2 - 2p_a(t) \geq 4 - 2(a^2 + (1-a)^2) > 0 \quad \forall j \geq 2.$$

Hence one infers that $\phi_j = 0$ for all $j \geq 2$. For $j = 0, 1$, according to Lemma 4.3, the equations $\mathfrak{L}_{a,j} \phi = 0$ admit exactly two independent $2\tau_a$ -periodic solutions which, up to a multiplicative constant, are $w_{a,j}^{\pm}$. In fact, only $w_{a,j}^{+}$ are even. Hence φ is a linear combination of $w_{a,0}$ and $w_{a,1}$. \square

According to Theorem 4.4 it is convenient to introduce the decompositions:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X}_a &= \mathcal{X}'_a + \mathcal{X}''_a \\ \mathcal{Y}_a &= \mathcal{Y}'_a + \mathcal{Y}''_a \end{aligned} \quad \text{where} \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{X}'_a = \mathcal{Y}'_a = \text{span}\{w_{a,0}, w_{a,1}\} \\ \mathcal{X}''_a = \{\varphi \in \mathcal{X}_a \mid \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} \varphi w_{a,i} dt d\theta = 0 \text{ for } i = 0, 1\} \\ \mathcal{Y}''_a = \{f \in \mathcal{Y}_a \mid \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} f w_{a,i} dt d\theta = 0 \text{ for } i = 0, 1\}. \end{cases}$$

Now we show

Theorem 4.5 *Fixing $f \in \mathcal{Y}_a$, problem*

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \varphi + 2p_a \varphi = f & \text{in } \mathbb{R}/2\tau_a \times \mathbb{R}/2\pi \\ \varphi \in \mathcal{X}_a \end{cases} \quad (4.7)$$

has a solution if and only if $f \in \mathcal{Y}''_a$ and in such case the solution is unique in \mathcal{X}''_a .

Proof. If problem (4.7) has a solution φ , then, testing the equation with $w_{a,i}$ ($i = 0, 1$) and integrating by parts, one easily obtains that $f \in \mathcal{Y}''_a$. Assume now that $f \in \mathcal{Y}''_a$. A solution to (4.7) can be found as a minimizer of the problem

$$\inf_{H_a} \mathcal{E}_a \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{E}_a(\varphi) = \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} \left(\frac{1}{2} |\nabla \varphi|^2 - p_a \varphi^2 + f \varphi \right) dt d\theta$$

and H_a is the Hilbert space obtained as the completion of \mathcal{X}''_a with respect to the standard norm in $W^{1,2}(Q_{\tau_a})$. In fact, one can observe that \mathcal{E}_a is coercive (because we detached the kernel of $\Delta + 2p_a$ and any non zero eigenvalue is negative) and convex in H_a , and then the existence of a minimizer $\varphi \in H_a$ follows by well known arguments. Moreover the minimizer φ is a weak solution of

$$\Delta \varphi + 2p_a \varphi - f = \lambda_0 w_{a,0} + \lambda_1 w_{a,1} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}/2\tau_a \times \mathbb{R}/2\pi$$

for some Lagrange multipliers $\lambda_0, \lambda_1 \in \mathbb{R}$. In fact regularity theory applies and allows us to deduce that $\varphi \in \mathcal{X}_a$. Testing the equation with $w_{a,i}$ ($i = 0, 1$), integrating by parts, and exploiting the fact that $f \in \mathcal{Y}_a''$ and

$$\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} w_{a,0} w_{a,1} dt d\theta = 0,$$

one obtains that $\lambda_0 = \lambda_1 = 0$, that is, φ solves (4.7). The uniqueness of the solution in \mathcal{X}_a'' can be checked in a standard way. \square

Our next goal is to find uniform estimates on $\varphi \in \mathcal{X}_a''$ with respect to $f \in \mathcal{Y}_a''$, with constant independent on the parameter a . To this purpose, we introduce some weighted norms as follows. Fixing $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, $\delta > 0$, $\mu > 0$, and $k \geq 0$ integer, for $f \in C^{k,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}/2\tau_a \times \mathbb{R}/2\pi)$ set

$$\|f\|_{a,k,\mu} := \sup_{s \in \mathbb{R}} x_a(s)^{-\mu} \|f\|_{C^{k,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \quad (4.8)$$

where x_a is given according to Lemma 2.1 and $\|f\|_{C^{k,\alpha}}$ denotes the Hölder norm in $C^{k,\alpha}$ on the specified domain. We also denote $\|f\|_{C^k}$ the usual C^k norm.

The second part of this Section is focused on the discussion of the following result.

Theorem 4.6 *Fix $\mu \in (1, 2)$ and $\delta > 0$. Then there exist $a_0 \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ and $C_1 > 0$, depending only on μ and δ , such that*

$$\|\varphi\|_{a,2,\mu} \leq C_1 \|f\|_{a,0,\mu} \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{Y}_a'', \quad \forall a \in (0, a_0)$$

where φ is the unique solution in \mathcal{X}_a'' of (4.7), given by Theorem 4.5.

We need some preliminary technical results, collected in the next lemma.

Lemma 4.7 *One has that $w_{a,0}^+(t) \rightarrow 1 - t \tanh t$ and $w_{a,1}^+(t) \rightarrow \operatorname{sech} t$ in $C_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R})$, as $a \rightarrow 0$. Moreover, for every $a > 0$ small enough*

$$|w_{a,0}^+(t)| \leq C(1 + |t|) \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < w_{a,1}^+(t) \leq 1 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad (4.9)$$

for some constant $C > 0$ independent of a . In addition, for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$ one has that $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} p_a(t) = (\operatorname{sech} t)^2$, $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} p_a(t + \tau_a) = (\operatorname{sech} t)^2$ and, if $a_n \rightarrow 0$, $t_n \rightarrow \infty$, and $\tau_{a_n} - t_n \rightarrow \infty$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{a_n}(t + t_n) = 0$ for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. Since $w_{a,1}^+(t) = z_a'(t)/x_a(t)$ (see Lemma 4.3), Lemma 2.3 implies that $w_{a,1}^+(t) \rightarrow \operatorname{sech} t$ pointwise, as $a \rightarrow 0$. In fact, we can prove convergence in C_{loc}^2 . To this aim, let us observe that, by Lemma 4.3, the mapping $w_{a,1}^+ = w_a$ solves

$$\begin{cases} w_a'' + (2p_a - 1)w_a = 0 \\ w_a(0) = 1 \\ w_a(t + 2\tau_a) = w_a(t) = w_a(-t) \end{cases}$$

Using the definition of w_a , after differentiation, and taking into account that $x_a' < 0$ on $(0, \tau_a)$, one infers that $\max w_a = 1$, attained at 0 and τ_a , $\min w_a = 2\sqrt{\gamma_a}$ is attained at some $t_a \in (0, \tau_a)$ where

$$x_a(t_a)^2 = \gamma_a. \quad (4.10)$$

In particular the second estimate in (4.9) is proved. Moreover w_a is strictly decreasing in $[0, t_a]$ and strictly increasing in $[t_a, \tau_a]$. Using (2.3) and the definitions of p_a and w_a , one has that

$$\begin{cases} w_a'' = (1 + 4\gamma_a)w_a - 2w_a^3 \\ (w_a')^2 = (1 - w_a^2)(w_a^2 - 4\gamma_a). \end{cases} \quad (4.11)$$

Thus one obtains a uniform bound in C^3 for w_a , which implies that $w_{a,1}^+(t) \rightarrow \operatorname{sech} t$ as $a \rightarrow 0$, in C_{loc}^2 . Moreover, since $w_a(0) = w_a(\tau_a)$ one also infers that w_a is τ_a -periodic, and since the first equation in (4.11) is invariant under reflection, it holds that $w_a(\frac{\tau_a}{2} + t) = w_a(\frac{\tau_a}{2} - t)$. In particular the minimum point of w_a is $t_a = \frac{\tau_a}{2}$. Hence, from (4.10) it follows that

$$x_a \left(\frac{\tau_a}{2} \right)^2 = \gamma_a.$$

Now let us consider $y_a := w_{a,0}^+$. Since $x_a(0) = 1 - a$, $z_a(0) = 0$, using also Lemma 2.1, we compute

$$y_a(0) = 1. \quad (4.12)$$

Moreover, after some computations, where (2.3), (2.5) and again Lemma 2.1 are often used, one can check that

$$y'_a = (1 - 2a) \frac{x_a}{x'_a} - \left(x_a - \frac{\gamma_a}{x_a} \right) \frac{z'_a}{x'_a} y_a. \quad (4.13)$$

Furthermore, recall that, by Lemma 4.3,

$$y''_a = -2p_a y_a \quad (4.14)$$

and that y_a is a $2\tau_a$ -periodic, even function. From (4.12)–(4.14) one deduces that y_a is strictly decreasing in $[0, \tau_a]$ and there exists $\bar{\tau}_a \in (0, \tau_a)$ such that y_a is positive and concave in $[0, \bar{\tau}_a]$ and is negative and convex in $(\bar{\tau}_a, \tau_a]$. Hence

$$|y_a(t)| \leq 1 - 2a + |y'_a(\bar{\tau}_a)| |t| \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (4.15)$$

Taking the limit of (4.13) as $a \rightarrow 0$ one obtains the equation

$$y' = \frac{y}{(\sinh t)(\cosh t)} - \frac{\cosh t}{\sinh t}$$

whose general solution is $y(t) = K \tanh t + e^{-t} \operatorname{sech} t - t \tanh t$. In fact the only even solution occurs when $K = 1$, yielding

$$y_0(t) = 1 - t \tanh t.$$

Observe that $y_0(0) = 1$, y_0 is strictly decreasing in $[0, \infty)$ and there exists $\bar{\tau}_0 > 1$ such that $y_0(\bar{\tau}_0) = 0$, y_0 is positive and concave in $[0, \bar{\tau}_0]$ and is negative and convex in $(\bar{\tau}_0, \infty)$. Moreover, by (4.12)–(4.14), one has that $y_a \rightarrow y_0$, namely $w_{a,0}^+ \rightarrow 1 - t \tanh t$, in $C_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R})$. In particular

$$y'_a(\bar{\tau}_a) \rightarrow y'_0(\bar{\tau}_0). \quad (4.16)$$

Then (4.15) and (4.16) imply the first estimate in (4.9) for $a > 0$ small enough.

The limit of $p_a(t)$ as $a \rightarrow 0$ immediately follows from the definition of p_a , given in (4.1). In order to study the remaining cases, let us set

$$\tilde{w}_a(t) := w_a(t + \tau_a).$$

We observe that \tilde{w}_a solves (4.11), too. Hence a uniform bound in C^3 for \tilde{w}_a holds true. Then one plainly obtains that any sequence $a_n \rightarrow 0$ admits a subsequence, still denoted a_n , such that $\tilde{w}_{a_n} \rightarrow \tilde{w}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly on compact sets, where \tilde{w} solves

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{w}'' = \tilde{w} - 2\tilde{w}^3 \\ (\tilde{w}')^2 = \tilde{w}^2 - \tilde{w}^4. \end{cases}$$

The only solutions to this problem are $\operatorname{sech}(t + \tilde{t})$ for some $\tilde{t} \in \mathbb{R}$ or the null function. Since $\tilde{w}_a(0) = 1$ for every a , it must be $\tilde{w}(t) = \operatorname{sech} t$. The result for $p_a(t + \tau_a)$ follows from the identity $p_a(t + \tau_a) = \tilde{w}_a(t)^2 - 2\gamma_a$. Finally, consider the case of sequences $a_n \rightarrow 0$ and $t_n \rightarrow \infty$ with $\tau_{a_n} - t_n \rightarrow \infty$. Hence necessarily $t_n \in (0, \tau_{a_n})$. Repeating the same argument as before for the sequence

$$\bar{w}_{a_n}(t) := w_{a_n}(t + t_n)$$

one concludes that, up to a subsequence, $\bar{w}_{a_n} \rightarrow \bar{w}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly on compact sets, where \bar{w} can be $\operatorname{sech}(t + \bar{t})$ for some $\bar{t} \in \mathbb{R}$ or the null function. We claim that $\bar{w}_{a_n}(0) \rightarrow 0$ and thus, necessarily, $\bar{w} = 0$. To check the claim, we argue by contradiction, assuming that $\lim w_{a_n}(t_n) = \alpha \in (0, 1]$. Since $w_{a_n}(t) \rightarrow \operatorname{sech} t$ and $w_{a_n}(t - \tau_{a_n}) \rightarrow \operatorname{sech} t$ uniformly on compact sets, and by assumption, $t_n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\tau_{a_n} - t_n \rightarrow \infty$, it must be $\alpha < 1$. Observe that, by (4.11), w_{a_n} is decreasing in $[0, t_{a_n}]$ and increasing in $[t_{a_n}, \tau_{a_n}]$. Assume that $t_n \in [0, t_{a_n}]$ for infinitely many indices, and note that in fact $t_n \in (0, t_{a_n})$, because $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. Fixing $\beta \in (\alpha, 1)$, since $w_{a_n}(t) \rightarrow \operatorname{sech} t$ uniformly on compact sets, there exists $s_n \in (0, t_n)$ such that (s_n) is a converging sequence and $w_{a_n}(s_n) = \beta$. Then w_{a_n} is decreasing in $[s_n, t_n]$ and, by (4.11),

$$\begin{aligned} w_{a_n}(s_n) - w_{a_n}(t_n) &= \int_{s_n}^{t_n} \sqrt{(1 - w_{a_n}(s)^2)(w_{a_n}(s)^2 - 4\gamma_{a_n})} ds \\ &\geq (t_n - s_n) \inf_{r \in [\alpha_n, \beta]} \sqrt{(1 - r^2)(r^2 - 4\gamma_{a_n})} \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha_n = w_{a_n}(t_n)$. This yields a contradiction, because the right hand side diverges whereas the left hand side is bounded. Hence the claim is proved. A similar argument holds if $t_n \in [t_{a_n}, \tau_{a_n}]$ for infinitely many n 's. In conclusion $\bar{w}_{a_n} \rightarrow 0$ and hence $p_{a_n}(t + t_n) = \bar{w}_{a_n}(t)^2 - 2\gamma_{a_n} \rightarrow 0$, too. \square

Lemma 4.8 *For $\mu > 0$ one has that*

$$x_a(t)^{-\mu} \leq e^{\delta\mu} x_a(s)^{-\mu} \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall t \in [s - \delta, s + \delta], \quad (4.17)$$

$$x_a(t_0)^{-\mu} \leq e^{\mu t} x_a(t + t_0)^{-\mu} \quad \forall t_0 \in [0, \tau_a], \quad \forall t \geq -t_0. \quad (4.18)$$

Proof. By (2.3) $|x'_a| \leq x_a$ and this implies that the mapping $e^{-t}x_a(t)$ is decreasing whereas $e^t x_a(t)$ is increasing. Then, since $\mu > 0$,

$$x_a(t)^{-\mu} \leq e^{\mu|t-s|} x_a(s)^{-\mu} \quad \forall s, t \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (4.19)$$

In particular (4.17) holds true. Similarly, one observes when $t_0 \geq 0$ one has that $e^{t_0} x_a(t_0) \geq x_a(0)$. Moreover the mapping $e^{-t} x_a(t + t_0)$ is decreasing and then

$$e^{-t} x_a(t + t_0) \leq e^{-t_0} x_a(0) \leq x_a(t_0) \quad \forall t \geq -t_0$$

and hence (4.18) holds true, as $\mu > 0$. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.6. Arguing by contradiction, assume that there exist sequences of Delaunay parameters $a_n \rightarrow 0$ and of mappings $f_n \in \mathcal{Y}_{a_n}''$ with $\|f_n\|_{a_n, 0, \mu} \leq 1$ such that $\|\varphi_n\|_{a_n, 2, \mu} \rightarrow \infty$, where φ_n is the unique solution in \mathcal{X}_{a_n}'' of

$$\Delta\varphi + 2p_{a_n}(t)\varphi = f_n.$$

Firstly let us prove that

$$\|x_{a_n}^{-\mu} \varphi_n\|_{C^0([0, \tau_{a_n}] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \rightarrow \infty. \quad (4.20)$$

Indeed, by regularity theory, one knows that

$$\|\varphi_n\|_{C^{2,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \leq C(\|\varphi_n\|_{C^0([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} + \|f_n\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)}) \quad (4.21)$$

where C is a positive constant independent of s and n . From (4.17) and (4.21) it follows that

$$x_{a_n}(s)^{-\mu} \|\varphi_n\|_{C^{2,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \leq C e^{\delta\mu} \|x_{a_n}^{-\mu} \varphi_n\|_{C^0([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} + C x_{a_n}(s)^{-\mu} \|f_n\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)}.$$

Hence, by the definition of the norms (4.8) and since we deal with mappings $2\tau_a$ -periodic and even with respect to t , we infer that

$$\|\varphi_n\|_{a_n, 2, \mu} \leq C e^{\delta\mu} \|x_{a_n}^{-\mu} \varphi_n\|_{C^0([0, \tau_{a_n}] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} + C \|f_n\|_{a_n, 0, \mu}$$

and thus (4.20) is proved. Let $(t_n, \theta_n) \in [0, \tau_{a_n}] \times \mathbb{S}^1$ be such that

$$x_{a_n}(t_n)^{-\mu} |\varphi_n(t_n, \theta_n)| = \|x_{a_n}^{-\mu} \varphi_n\|_{C^0(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1)} =: A_n.$$

Up to a subsequence, three alternative cases can occur:

1. $t_n \rightarrow t_0$ for some $t_0 \in [0, \infty)$, or
2. $\tau_{a_n} - t_n \rightarrow t_0$ for some $t_0 \in [0, \infty)$, or
3. $t_n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\tau_{a_n} - t_n \rightarrow \infty$.

We are going to obtain a contradiction in each case.

Case 1. $t_n \rightarrow t_0 \in [0, \infty)$. Since $x_{a_n}(t) \rightarrow \text{sech } t$ uniformly on compact sets, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that $x_{a_n}(t_n)^{-\mu} \leq C$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Define

$$\tilde{\varphi}_n(t, \theta) = A_n^{-1} x_{a_n}(t_n)^{-\mu} \varphi_n(t, \theta) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{f}_n(t, \theta) = A_n^{-1} x_{a_n}(t_n)^{-\mu} f_n(t, \theta).$$

Then

$$|\tilde{\varphi}_n(t, \theta)| \leq C x_{a_n}(t)^\mu \quad (4.22)$$

$$\tilde{\varphi}_n \in \mathcal{X}_{a_n}'' \quad (4.23)$$

$$\Delta \tilde{\varphi}_n + 2p_{a_n} \tilde{\varphi}_n = \tilde{f}_n \quad (4.24)$$

$$|\tilde{\varphi}_n(t_n, \theta_n)| = 1. \quad (4.25)$$

In addition,

$$\|\tilde{f}_n\|_{a_n, 0, \mu} = A_n^{-1} x_{a_n}^{-\mu}(t_n) \|f_n\|_{a_n, 0, \mu} \leq C A_n^{-1}. \quad (4.26)$$

By regularity theory (use (4.21) with φ_n and f_n replaced by $\tilde{\varphi}_n$ and \tilde{f}_n , respectively), using (4.17), (4.22) and (4.26), we obtain

$$x_{a_n}(s)^{-\mu} \|\tilde{\varphi}_n\|_{C^{2,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \leq C e^{\delta\mu} + C A_n^{-1} \quad \forall s \in [-\tau_{a_n} + \delta, \tau_{a_n} - \delta].$$

Hence, since $A_n \rightarrow \infty$, up to a subsequence, $\tilde{\varphi}_n$ converges in $C_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1)$ to some $\tilde{\varphi}$ which, by (4.22)–(4.26) and by Lemmata 2.3 and 4.7, solves

$$|\tilde{\varphi}(t, \theta)| \leq C(\text{sech } t)^\mu \quad \forall (t, \theta) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \quad (4.27)$$

$$\tilde{\varphi}(t, \cdot) = \tilde{\varphi}(-t, \cdot), \quad \tilde{\varphi}(\cdot, \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) = \tilde{\varphi}(\cdot, \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta) \quad (4.28)$$

$$\Delta \tilde{\varphi} + 2(\text{sech } t)^2 \tilde{\varphi} = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \quad (4.29)$$

$$|\tilde{\varphi}(t_0, \theta_0)| = 1 \quad \text{for some } \theta_0 \in \mathbb{S}^1. \quad (4.30)$$

We will show that (4.27)–(4.29) imply that $\tilde{\varphi} \equiv 0$, contradicting (4.30). To obtain that $\tilde{\varphi} \equiv 0$ we consider the Fourier decomposition of $\tilde{\varphi}$, which, in view of (4.28), takes the form

$$\tilde{\varphi}(t, \theta) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_j(t) \chi_j(\theta) \quad \forall (t, \theta) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \quad (4.31)$$

where, for every integer $j \geq 0$ and for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\psi_j(t) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \chi_j(\theta) \tilde{\varphi}(t, \theta) d\theta$$

and χ_j is defined in (4.6). Because of (4.28) and (4.29), $\psi_j(t)$ solves

$$\begin{cases} \psi_j'' + [2(\operatorname{sech} t)^2 - j^2] \psi_j = 0 \\ \psi_j(t) = \psi_j(-t). \end{cases} \quad (4.32)$$

Let us prove that

$$\psi_j(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall j \geq 2. \quad (4.33)$$

In fact, fixing $j \geq 2$, assume by contradiction that $\psi_j(0) > 0$. Then by (4.32), ψ_j is convex, has a global minimum at 0, in particular $\psi_j(t) > 0$ for all $t \geq 0$. On the other hand, (4.27) it follows that $|\psi_j(t)| \leq C(\operatorname{sech} t)^\mu$, which contradicts the previous statement. Therefore we conclude that $\psi_j(0) = 0$ and, since $\psi_j'(0) = 0$ (ψ_j is even), by uniqueness of the Cauchy problem, (4.33) holds true. For $j = 0$ the only solutions to (4.32) are $c_0(1 - t \tanh t)$, whereas for $j = 1$ they are $c_1 \operatorname{sech} t$. Hence

$$\tilde{\varphi}(t, \theta) = c_0(1 - t \tanh t) + c_1(\operatorname{sech} t) \sin \theta.$$

The uniform bound (4.27) and the condition $\mu > 1$ plainly imply that $c_0 = c_1 = 0$.

Case 2. $\tau_{a_n} - t_n \rightarrow t_0 \in [0, \infty)$. Define

$$\tilde{\varphi}_n(t, \theta) = A_n^{-1} w_{a_n}(t_n)^{-\mu} \varphi_n(t + \tau_{a_n}, \theta) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{f}_n(t, \theta) = A_n^{-1} w_{a_n}(t_n)^{-\mu} f_n(t + \tau_{a_n}, \theta).$$

Using (4.18) with $t_0 = \tau_{a_n}$ and $a = a_n$, and (4.19), one has that

$$|\tilde{\varphi}_n(t, \theta)| \leq A_n^{-1} \left(\frac{x_{a_n}(t + \tau_{a_n})}{x_{a_n}(t_n)} \right)^\mu \|x_{a_n}^{-\mu} \varphi_n\|_{C^0(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \leq e^{\mu t} e^{\mu(\tau_{a_n} - t_n)} \leq C e^{\mu t} \quad \forall (t, \theta) \in Q_{\tau_{a_n}} \quad (4.34)$$

and with similar computations, $\|\tilde{f}_n\|_{a_n, 0, \mu} \leq C A_n^{-1}$. Moreover

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\varphi}_n &\in \mathcal{X}_{a_n}'' \\ \Delta \tilde{\varphi}_n + 2p_{a_n}(t + \tau_{a_n}) \tilde{\varphi}_n &= \tilde{f}_n \\ |\tilde{\varphi}_n(\tau_{a_n} - t_n, \theta_n)| &= 1. \end{aligned} \quad (4.35)$$

Since $\tilde{\varphi}_n$ is even with respect to t , from (4.34) it follows that

$$|\tilde{\varphi}_n(t, \theta)| \leq C e^{-\mu|t|} \quad \forall (t, \theta) \in Q_{\tau_{a_n}}.$$

Now we can argue as in Step 1. The only difference is the coefficient $p_{a_n}(t + \tau_{a_n})$ in the differential equation (4.35). Actually, by Lemma 4.7, $p_{a_n}(t + \tau_{a_n}) \rightarrow (\operatorname{sech} t)^2$. Hence, up to a subsequence, $\tilde{\varphi}_n$ converges in $C_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1)$ to some $\tilde{\varphi}$ which solves (4.27)–(4.30). Then we obtain a contradiction as in Step 1.

Case 3. $t_n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\tau_{a_n} - t_n \rightarrow \infty$, and $\theta_n \rightarrow \theta_0$. Define

$$\tilde{\varphi}_n(t, \theta) = A_n^{-1} x_{a_n}(t_n)^{-\mu} \varphi_n(t + t_n, \theta) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{f}_n(t, \theta) = A_n^{-1} x_{a_n}(t_n)^{-\mu} f_n(t + t_n, \theta).$$

Hence

$$\Delta \tilde{\varphi}_n + 2p_{a_n}(t + t_n) \tilde{\varphi}_n = \tilde{f}_n \quad \text{in } [-t_n, \tau_{a_n} - t_n] \times \mathbb{S}^1 \quad (4.36)$$

$$\tilde{\varphi}_n(\cdot, \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) = \tilde{\varphi}_n(\cdot, \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta) \quad \forall \theta \in \mathbb{S}^1 \quad (4.37)$$

$$|\tilde{\varphi}_n(0, \theta_n)| = 1. \quad (4.38)$$

Using the definition of A_n and (4.18) with t_n and a_n instead of t_0 and a , respectively, we deduce that

$$|\tilde{\varphi}_n(t, \theta)| \leq e^{\mu t} \quad \forall (t, \theta) \in [-t_n, \tau_{a_n} - t_n] \times \mathbb{S}^1. \quad (4.39)$$

Now we need a $C_{loc}^{2,\alpha}$ estimate on the sequence $(\tilde{\varphi}_n)$ in order to pass to the limit in (4.36)–(4.38). By regularity theory, for every $s \in [-t_n + \delta, \tau_{a_n} - t_n - \delta]$ we have that

$$\|\tilde{\varphi}_n\|_{C^{2,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \leq C \left(\|\tilde{\varphi}_n\|_{C^0([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} + \|\tilde{f}_n\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \right) \quad (4.40)$$

where C is a positive constant independent of n and s . Using (4.18) we estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{f}_n\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} &= A_n^{-1} x_{a_n}(t_n)^{-\mu} \|f_n\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s+t_n-\delta, s+t_n+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \\ &\leq A_n^{-1} e^{\mu|s|} x_{a_n}(s+t_n)^{-\mu} \|f_n\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s+t_n-\delta, s+t_n+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \\ &\leq A_n^{-1} e^{\mu|s|} \|f_n\|_{a_n, 0, \mu} \leq A_n^{-1} e^{\mu|s|}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.41)$$

Then, by (4.39), from (4.40) it follows that for every $s \in [-t_n + \delta, \tau_{a_n} - t_n - \delta]$

$$\|\tilde{\varphi}_n\|_{C^{2,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \leq C(e^{\mu(|s|+\delta)} + A_n^{-1} e^{\mu|s|}) \leq C_1 e^{\mu|s|}, \quad (4.42)$$

with C_1 positive constant independent of n and s . Using (4.41) and (4.42), we can extract subsequences $\tilde{f}_n \rightarrow 0$ in $C_{loc}^0(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1)$ and $\tilde{\varphi}_n \rightarrow \tilde{\varphi}$ in $C_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1)$, with $\tilde{\varphi}$ satisfying

$$\Delta \tilde{\varphi} = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1 \quad (4.43)$$

$$\tilde{\varphi}(\cdot, \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) = \tilde{\varphi}(\cdot, \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta) \quad \forall \theta \in \mathbb{S}^1 \quad (4.44)$$

$$|\tilde{\varphi}(0, \theta_0)| = 1 \quad \text{for some } \theta_0 \in \mathbb{S}^1. \quad (4.45)$$

Moreover, in view of (4.39),

$$|\tilde{\varphi}(t, \theta)| \leq e^{\mu t} \quad \forall (t, \theta) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}^1. \quad (4.46)$$

We will show that (4.43), (4.44) and (4.46) imply that $\tilde{\varphi} \equiv 0$, in contradiction with (4.45). To this goal, we consider the Fourier decomposition of $\tilde{\varphi}$, given by (4.31) where now the j -th component

$$\psi_j(t) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \chi_j(\theta) \tilde{\varphi}(t, \theta) d\theta$$

satisfies $\psi_j'' = j^2 \psi_j$ on \mathbb{R} . Then $\psi_j(t) = A_j e^{jt} + B_j e^{-jt}$ for some $A_j, B_j \in \mathbb{R}$, for $j \in \mathbb{N}$, and $\psi_0(t) = A_0 + B_0 t$. In fact, (4.46) implies also that $|\psi_j(t)| \leq C e^{\mu t}$ for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Since $\mu \in (1, 2)$, the only possibility is that $A_j = B_j = 0$. This holds for every $j \geq 0$. Hence $\tilde{\varphi} = 0$. Thus we proved that none of the three alternative cases on the sequence (t_n) can occur and this completes the proof. \square

5 The reduced problem

We start to tackle the problem

$$\begin{cases} \varphi \in \mathcal{X}_a \\ \mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}) = H(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}) \end{cases} \quad (5.1)$$

where $X_{\varepsilon,a}$ is the parametrization of the generalized toroidal unduloid defined in (3.3) with corresponding Gauss map $N_{\varepsilon,a}$, \mathfrak{M} denotes the mean curvature operator, given by (3.10), and $H: \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a prescribed, radial mapping of class C^2 satisfying (H_1) – (H_2) . The goal of this Section is to show the following result.

Theorem 5.1 *Under the above assumptions on H , there exist $a_0 > 0$, $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ and mappings $(\varepsilon, a) \mapsto \lambda_{\varepsilon,a}^0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $(\varepsilon, a) \mapsto \lambda_{\varepsilon,a}^1 \in \mathbb{R}$, $(\varepsilon, a) \mapsto \varphi_{\varepsilon,a} \in \mathcal{X}_a$, defined for $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$ and $a \in (a, a_0)$, continuous with respect to a and such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi_{\varepsilon,a} N_{\varepsilon,a}) - H(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi_{\varepsilon,a} N_{\varepsilon,a}) &= \frac{1}{2x_a^2} (\lambda_{\varepsilon,a}^0 w_{a,0} + \lambda_{\varepsilon,a}^1 w_{a,1}) \\ \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} \varphi_{\varepsilon,a} w_{a,0} \, dt \, d\theta &= \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} \varphi_{\varepsilon,a} w_{a,1} \, dt \, d\theta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

where $w_{a,0}$ and $w_{a,1}$ are defined in (4.5). Moreover there exists $R > 0$ such that for every $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$ and $a \in (0, a_0)$

$$\|\varphi_{\varepsilon,a}\|_{2,a,\mu} \leq R\varepsilon^{\tilde{\gamma}} \quad \text{where} \quad \tilde{\gamma} = \min\{1, \gamma\}. \quad (5.3)$$

Remark 5.2 *Condition (5.3) is quite strong. In fact, according to the definition (4.8) of the weighted norm, one has that*

$$|\varphi_{\varepsilon,a}(s, \theta)| \leq R\varepsilon^{\tilde{\gamma}} x_a(s)^\mu \quad \forall (s, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

and the same point-wise bound holds true also for the first and second derivatives of $\varphi_{\varepsilon,a}$.

Proof. Let $a_0 > 0$ given by Theorem 4.6. We take $a \in (0, a_0)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough (with a bound independent of a) in order that (3.13) and Lemmata 3.2 and 3.3 can be applied. Let us introduce the operators $\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^0, \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1: \mathcal{X}_a \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_a$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}) &= \mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a}) + \frac{1}{2x_a^2} \mathfrak{L}_a \varphi + \frac{1}{2x_a^2} (\mathfrak{L}_{\varepsilon,a} - \mathfrak{L}_a) \varphi + \frac{1}{2x_a^2} \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^0(\varphi) \\ H(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}) &= H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) + [\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a}] \varphi + \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi) \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

where $\mathfrak{L}_{\varepsilon,a}$ and \mathfrak{L}_a are defined by (3.11) and (4.1), respectively. Hence problem (5.1) is equivalent to find a solution $\varphi \in \mathcal{X}_a$ of

$$\mathfrak{L}_a \varphi = \mathfrak{F}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi) \quad (5.5)$$

where

$$\mathfrak{F}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi) := -2x_a^2 [\mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - H(X_{\varepsilon,a})] - (\mathfrak{L}_{\varepsilon,a} - \mathfrak{L}_a) \varphi + 2x_a^2 [\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a}] \varphi - \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^0(\varphi) + 2x_a^2 \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi).$$

We aim to rewrite (5.5) as a fixed point problem. To this purpose we consider the inverse of \mathfrak{L}_a , which actually is well defined only on \mathcal{Y}_a'' . Let us denote $\widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi)$ the projection of $\mathfrak{F}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi)$ on \mathcal{Y}_a'' and let us set

$$\mathfrak{T}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi) := \mathfrak{L}_a^{-1} \circ \widehat{\mathfrak{F}}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi).$$

Thus $\mathfrak{T}_{\varepsilon,a}$ maps \mathcal{X}_a'' into \mathcal{X}_a'' . Moreover a function $\varphi \in \mathcal{X}_a$ solves

$$\begin{cases} \varphi \in \mathcal{X}_a'' \\ \varphi = \mathfrak{T}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi) \end{cases} \quad (5.6)$$

if and only if it solves (5.2). We are going to prove that there exists $R > 0$ and $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for every $a \in (0, a_0)$ and for every $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, denoting

$$\mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a} = \{\varphi \in \mathcal{X}_a'' \mid \|\varphi\|_{a,2,\mu} \leq R\varepsilon^{\tilde{\gamma}}\} \quad \text{where } \tilde{\gamma} = \min\{\gamma, 1\},$$

one has

$$(i) \quad \mathfrak{T}_{\varepsilon,a}(\mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a}) \subset \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a},$$

$$(ii) \quad \mathfrak{T}_{\varepsilon,a} \text{ is a contraction in } \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a} \text{ with a Lipschitz constant independent of } a.$$

If (i) and (ii) hold true, then the contraction principle implies the existence of a solution to (5.6) for every $a \in (0, a_0)$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, with continuous dependence on a , namely the conclusion of the theorem.

In order to prove properties (i) and (ii) we need some preliminary estimates that will be stated and proved below. In such estimates we will denote by C a positive constant which may change from line to line but does not depend on $a \in (0, a_0)$ or $\varepsilon > 0$ (sufficiently small, for every estimate, independently of a). Moreover we will often use the property on the product of Hölder continuous functions

$$\|fg\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\overline{\Omega})} \leq \|f\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\overline{\Omega})} \|g\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\overline{\Omega})} \quad \forall f, g \in C^{0,\alpha}(\overline{\Omega}).$$

Estimate 1. There exists a constant $C_H > 0$, depending only on H , such that

$$\|x_a^2(\mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - H(X_{\varepsilon,a}))\|_{a,0,\mu} \leq C_H \varepsilon^{\tilde{\gamma}} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ small}, \quad \forall a \in (0, a_0), \quad \text{where } \tilde{\gamma} = \min\{1, \gamma\}. \quad (5.7)$$

We can estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_a^2(\mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - H(X_{\varepsilon,a}))\|_{a,0,\mu} &= \sup_{s \in [0, \tau_a]} x_a(s)^{-\mu} \|x_a^2(\mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - H(X_{\varepsilon,a}))\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \\ &\leq \|\mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - H(X_{\varepsilon,a})\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_{\tau_a})} \sup_{s \in [0, \tau_a]} x_a(s)^{-\mu} \|x_a\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta])}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Since $|x'_a| \leq x_a$ (see (2.3)), using (4.17), for every $s \in \mathbb{R}$ one has

$$x_a(s)^{-\mu} \|x_a\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta])}^2 \leq x_a(s)^{-\mu} \|x_a\|_{C^1([s-\delta, s+\delta])}^2 \leq 4x_a(s)^{-\mu} \|x_a\|_{C^0([s-\delta, s+\delta])}^2 \leq C$$

because $\mu < 2$ and $0 < x_a < 1$. Now we estimate

$$\|\mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - H(X_{\varepsilon,a})\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_{\tau_a})} \leq \|\mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - 1\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_{\tau_a})} + \|H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - 1\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_{\tau_a})}.$$

According to Lemma 3.2, there exists a constant $C_0 > 0$ such that

$$\|\mathfrak{M}(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - 1\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq C_0 \varepsilon \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ small}, \quad \forall a \in (0, \tfrac{1}{2}]. \quad (5.8)$$

Moreover

$$|H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - 1| \leq \frac{C}{|X_{\varepsilon,a}|^\gamma} \leq C\varepsilon^\gamma$$

because $|X_{\varepsilon,a}| \geq |\varepsilon^{-1} - x_a|$ and $0 < x_a < 1$. In addition we know that

$$|\nabla H(X)| \leq \frac{C}{|X|^{\gamma+1}} \quad \forall X \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad (5.9)$$

and then

$$|\nabla_{(t,\theta)}(H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - 1)|^2 \leq |\nabla_X H(X_{\varepsilon,a})|^2 (|(X_{\varepsilon,a})_t|^2 + |(X_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta|^2) \leq \frac{Cx_a^2}{|X_{\varepsilon,a}|^{2(\gamma+1)}}$$

from which

$$|\nabla_{(t,\theta)}(H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - 1)| \leq C\varepsilon^{\gamma+1}.$$

Therefore

$$\|H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) - 1\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(Q_{\tau_a})} \leq C\varepsilon^\gamma \quad (5.10)$$

for some constant $C > 0$ depending only on H . Thus (5.7) follows from (5.8) and (5.10).

Choice of R . We fix

$$R = 2C_1C_H$$

where C_1 is given by Theorem 4.6 and C_H is given by the estimate (5.7).

Estimate 2. There exists a constant $C > 0$ independent of ε and a , such that

$$\|(\mathfrak{L}_{\varepsilon,a} - \mathfrak{L}_a)\varphi\|_{a,0,\mu} \leq C\varepsilon\|\varphi\|_{a,2,\mu} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ small}, \quad \forall a \in (0, a_0), \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{X}_a. \quad (5.11)$$

By Lemma 3.1 and by the definition of \mathfrak{L}_a (see (4.1)), arguing as for estimate 1, one has that

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\mathfrak{L}_{\varepsilon,a} - \mathfrak{L}_a)\varphi\|_{a,0,\mu} &\leq \|b_{\varepsilon,a} - 1\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)}\|\varphi_{tt}\|_{a,0,\mu} + \|c_{\varepsilon,a} - p_a\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)}\|\varphi\|_{a,0,\mu} \\ &\quad + \|d_{\varepsilon,a}\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)}\|\varphi_t\|_{a,0,\mu} + \|e_{\varepsilon,a}\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)}\|\varphi_\theta\|_{a,0,\mu} \leq C\varepsilon\|\varphi\|_{a,2,\mu}. \end{aligned}$$

Estimate 3. There exists a constant $C > 0$ independent of ε and a , such that

$$\|x_a^2(\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})\varphi\|_{a,0,\mu} \leq C\varepsilon^{\gamma+1}\|\varphi\|_{a,0,\mu} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ small}, \quad \forall a \in (0, a_0), \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{X}_a. \quad (5.12)$$

Arguing as for the first estimate, we plainly arrive to

$$\|x_a^2(\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})\varphi\|_{a,0,\mu} \leq \|x_a^2\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)}\|\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a}\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)}\|\varphi\|_{a,0,\mu}.$$

Since $|x'_a| \leq x_a < 1$, one has that

$$\|x_a^2\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq C \quad (5.13)$$

with C independent of a . Moreover, using (5.9), we also obtain

$$|\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a}| \leq |\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a})| \leq \frac{C}{|X_{\varepsilon,a}|^{\gamma+1}} \leq C\varepsilon^{\gamma+1} \quad (5.14)$$

for $\varepsilon > 0$ small and uniformly in a . Moreover

$$(\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})_t = \left(H''(|X_{\varepsilon,a}|) - \frac{H'(|X_{\varepsilon,a}|)}{|X_{\varepsilon,a}|} \right) |X_{\varepsilon,a}|_t \frac{X_{\varepsilon,a} \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a}}{|X_{\varepsilon,a}|} + H'(|X_{\varepsilon,a}|) \frac{(X_{\varepsilon,a} \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})_t}{|X_{\varepsilon,a}|}. \quad (5.15)$$

Now we apply (5.9),

$$|H''(|X|)| \leq \frac{C}{|X|^{\gamma+2}} \quad \forall X \in \mathbb{R}^3,$$

Lemma 3.3, and elementary estimates (in particular note that $||X_{\varepsilon,a}|_t| \leq |(X_{\varepsilon,a})_t|$), and we find that

$$|(\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})_t| \leq \frac{C}{|X_{\varepsilon,a}|^{\gamma+2}} \leq C\varepsilon^{\gamma+2} \quad (5.16)$$

for $\varepsilon > 0$ small and uniformly in a . A similar estimate holds true also for $|(\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a}) \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})_\theta|$. Then (5.13), (5.14) and (5.16) and its analogous for the derivative with respect to θ imply (5.12).

Estimate 4. There exists a constant $C > 0$ independent of ε and a such that

$$\|\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^0(\varphi)\|_{a,0,\mu} \leq C\varepsilon^{\tilde{\gamma}}\|\varphi\|_{a,0,\mu} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ small}, \quad \forall a \in (0, a_0), \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a}. \quad (5.17)$$

By definition, $\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^0$ is a second order differential operator of φ whose expansion about $\varphi = 0$ does not contain constant or linear terms (with respect to φ and its first and second derivatives), and the coefficients of every term have partial derivatives bounded uniformly in a and ε . Therefore

$$\|\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^0(\varphi)\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \leq C\|\varphi\|_{C^{2,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)}^2$$

with $C > 0$ independent of ε , a and s . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^0(\varphi)\|_{a,0,\mu} &= \sup_{s \in [0, \tau_a]} x_a(s)^{-\mu} \|\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^0(\varphi)\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \\ &\leq C \sup_{s \in [0, \tau_a]} x_a(s)^{-2\mu} \|\varphi\|_{C^{2,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)}^2 \leq C\|\varphi\|_{a,2,\mu}^2 \end{aligned}$$

because $0 < x_a \leq 1$. Then (5.17) follows for $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a}$.

Estimate 5. There exists a constant $C > 0$ independent of ε and a such that

$$\|x_a^2 \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi)\|_{a,0,\mu} \leq C\varepsilon^{\gamma+1}\|\varphi\|_{a,0,\mu} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ small}, \quad \forall a \in (0, a_0), \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a}. \quad (5.18)$$

Since

$$\|x_a^2 \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi)\|_{a,0,\mu} \leq \|x_a^2\|_{C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)} \sup_{s \in [0, \tau_a]} x_a(s)^{-\mu} \|\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi)\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)},$$

thanks to (5.13), it is enough to estimate the $C^{0,\alpha}$ norm of $\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi)$ in terms of the corresponding norm of φ . Observe that

$$\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi) = \varphi \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi) \quad \text{where} \quad \mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi) = \int_0^1 [\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a} + r\varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}) - \nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a})] \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a} dr.$$

By (5.9) and since $|X_{\varepsilon,a} + r\varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}| \geq \varepsilon^{-1} - R\varepsilon^{\tilde{\gamma}}$ for every $r \in [0, 1]$, we obtain

$$|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi)| \leq C\varepsilon^{\gamma+1}. \quad (5.19)$$

Moreover, we can estimate $|(\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a} + r\varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}) \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})_t|$ by means of an expansion like (5.15), with $X_{\varepsilon,a} + r\varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}$ instead of $X_{\varepsilon,a}$. Writing

$$\begin{aligned} ((X_{\varepsilon,a} + r\varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}) \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})_t &= (X_{\varepsilon,a} \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})_t + r\varphi_t, \\ |X_{\varepsilon,a} + r\varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}|_t &= \frac{X_{\varepsilon,a} + r\varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}}{|X_{\varepsilon,a} + r\varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}|} \cdot ((X_{\varepsilon,a})_t + r\varphi_t N_{\varepsilon,a}) + r\varphi \frac{(X_{\varepsilon,a} \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})_t}{|X_{\varepsilon,a} + r\varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}|}, \end{aligned}$$

observing that $|\varphi|, |\varphi_t| \leq \|\varphi\|_{a,1,\mu} \leq R\varepsilon^{\tilde{\gamma}}$, and using Lemma 3.3 and elementary estimates, we obtain

$$|(\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a} + r\varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}) \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a})_t| \leq C\varepsilon^{\gamma+2}$$

and a similar estimate for the derivative with respect to θ . From these and (5.19) we infer that $\|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi)\|_{C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq C\varepsilon^{\gamma+1}$, hence $\|\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi)\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \leq C\varepsilon^{\gamma+1}\|\varphi\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)}$ and then (5.18).

Proof of (i). By Theorem 4.6 and thanks to Estimates 1 to 5, for every $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a}$ one has that

$$\|\mathfrak{I}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi)\|_{a,2\mu} \leq C_1 \|\mathfrak{F}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi)\|_{a,2,\mu} \leq C_1 C_H \varepsilon^{\tilde{\gamma}} + o(1) \|\varphi\|_{a,2,\mu}$$

with $o(1) \rightarrow 0$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ uniformly with respect to a and φ . Therefore there exists ε_0 (independent of a) such that for every $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$ and for every $a \in (0, a_0)$ one has $\|\mathfrak{T}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi)\|_{a,2\mu} \leq 2C_1 C_H \varepsilon^{\tilde{\gamma}}$, namely, $\mathfrak{T}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi) \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a}$, because of the choice of R .

Estimate 6. There exists $C > 0$ independent of ε and a , such that for every $a \in (0, a_0)$ and for every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ one has

$$\|\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^0(\varphi_1) - \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^0(\varphi_2)\|_{a,0,\mu} \leq C\varepsilon^{\tilde{\gamma}} \|\varphi_1 - \varphi_2\|_{a,2,\mu} \quad \forall \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a}. \quad (5.20)$$

It is a consequence of the estimate

$$\|\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^0(\varphi_1) - \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^0(\varphi_2)\|_{C^{0,\alpha}} \leq C(\|\varphi_1\|_{C^{2,\alpha}} + \|\varphi_2\|_{C^{2,\alpha}}) \|\varphi_1 - \varphi_2\|_{C^{2,\alpha}}$$

where $C > 0$ is a constant independent of ε , a , φ_1 and φ_2 . Such an estimate is justified by the same argument used for Estimate 4. Reasoning in a similar way, one gets (5.20).

Estimate 7. There exists $C > 0$ independent of ε and a , such that for every $a \in (0, a_0)$ and for every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ one has

$$\|x_a^2 \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi_1) - x_a^2 \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi_2)\|_{a,0,\mu} \leq \varepsilon^{\gamma+1} \|\varphi_1 - \varphi_2\|_{a,0,\mu} \quad \forall \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a}.$$

Arguing as for Estimate 5, it is enough to find an estimate of the form

$$\|\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi_1) - \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi_2)\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)} \leq C\varepsilon^{\gamma+1} \|\varphi_1 - \varphi_2\|_{C^{0,\alpha}([s-\delta, s+\delta] \times \mathbb{S}^1)}.$$

Since

$$\mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi_1) - \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon,a}^1(\varphi_2) = (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \int_0^1 [\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a} + (r\varphi_1 + (1-r)\varphi_2)N_{\varepsilon,a}) - \nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a})] \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a} dr,$$

reasoning as before, it suffices to find a uniform bound in $C^{0,\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ for $\nabla H(X_{\varepsilon,a} + \varphi N_{\varepsilon,a}) \cdot N_{\varepsilon,a}$ with $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a}$ and this can be obtained by means of already considered estimates.

Proof of (ii). By Theorem 4.6 and thanks to Estimates 2, 3, 6 and 7, we have that

$$\|\mathfrak{T}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi_1) - \mathfrak{T}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi_2)\|_{a,2,\mu} \leq C_0 \|\mathfrak{F}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi_1) - \mathfrak{F}_{\varepsilon,a}(\varphi_2)\|_{a,0,\mu} \leq o(1) \|\varphi_1 - \varphi_2\|_{a,2,\mu} \quad \forall \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a}$$

with $o(1) \rightarrow 0$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ uniformly with respect to $a \in (0, a_0)$, and $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a}$. In particular, taking $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, $\mathfrak{T}_{\varepsilon,a}$ turns out to be a contraction in $\mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon,a}$ with a Lipschitz constant independent of a . \square

6 The variational argument

The main result of this Section is:

Theorem 6.1 *Let $H: \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a radially symmetric mapping of class C^2 satisfying (H_1) – (H_2) . If $A < 0$ then there exist $n_A \in \mathbb{N}$, $\underline{b}, \bar{b} > 0$, and a sequence $a_n \in (0, a_0)$ such that for every $n \geq n_A$*

$$\mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a_n} + \varphi_{n,a_n} N_{n,a_n}) = H(X_{n,a_n} + \varphi_{n,a_n} N_{n,a_n}) \quad (6.1)$$

$$a_n = \frac{b_n}{n^\gamma \log n} \quad \text{with} \quad \underline{b} \leq b_n \leq \bar{b} \quad (6.2)$$

where $X_{n,a}$ is the toroidal unduloid defined in (1.3), $N_{n,a}$ is its corresponding Gauss map, and $\varphi_{n,a}$ is the scalar mapping given by Theorem 5.1, taking $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_{n,a} = \pi/(nh_a)$. Moreover

$$|\varphi_{n,a_n}| \leq C\varepsilon_{n,a_n}^\gamma x_{a_n}^\mu \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^2, \quad (6.3)$$

where $\tilde{\gamma} = \min\{1, \gamma\}$. Furthermore $n_A \rightarrow \infty$ as $A \rightarrow 0$.

In other words, Theorem 6.1 states the existence of a sequence of immersed tori with mean curvature H which are close to a corresponding sequence of toroidal unduloids with a large number n of moduli and whose neck-size a_n becomes smaller and smaller with n according to the relationship (6.2).

The starting point in the proof of Theorem 6.1 is the result of Theorem 5.1 which gives the existence of a sequence of mappings $a \mapsto \varphi_{n,a} \in \mathcal{X}_a''$ depending on $a \in (0, a_0)$ in a continuous way, and scalar mappings $a \mapsto \lambda_{n,a}^i$ ($i = 0, 1$) such that for $n \geq n_0$, with $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ independent of a ,

$$\mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a} + \varphi_{n,a}N_{n,a}) = H(X_{n,a} + \varphi_{n,a}N_{n,a}) = \frac{1}{2x_a^2} (\lambda_{n,a}^0 w_{a,0} + \lambda_{n,a}^1 w_{a,1}) \quad (6.4)$$

where $w_{a,0}$ and $w_{a,1}$ are defined in (4.5). Now, for every n large enough we aim to find $a_n \in (0, a_0)$ for which the coefficients $\lambda_{n,a}^0$ and $\lambda_{n,a}^1$ in (6.4) vanish when $a = a_n$. This will be reached by exploiting the variational character of the problem.

Firstly we introduce the area and the volume functionals for parametric surfaces of the type of the torus, i.e., (images of) doubly periodic mappings $X: \mathbb{R}/2\tau \times \mathbb{R}/2\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ of class C^2 , such that $X_t \wedge X_\theta \neq 0$ everywhere. It is convenient to keep an arbitrary, but fixed period 2τ with respect to t . The rectangle $Q_\tau := [-\tau, \tau] \times [-\pi, \pi]$ will be called the parameter domain of the surface.

The area of a toroidal surface Σ parameterized by X and the algebraic volume enclosed by Σ are computed, respectively, in terms of the integrals

$$\mathcal{A}(X; Q_\tau) = \mathcal{A}(X) := \int_{Q_\tau} |X_t \wedge X_\theta| dt d\theta, \quad \mathcal{V}(X; Q_\tau) = \mathcal{V}(X) := \frac{1}{3} \int_{Q_\tau} X \cdot X_t \wedge X_\theta dt d\theta.$$

As an example, and for future reference, let us compute the area of and the enclosed volume by the toroidal unduloid $\Sigma_{n,a}$ introduced in Section 3, as well as their expansions at $a = 0$.

Lemma 6.2 *There exist C^1 mappings $S, G, G_n: (0, a_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$ large) with C^1 norms bounded uniformly in n , such that*

$$\mathcal{A}(X_{n,a}) = 4\pi n \left[1 - a - \frac{a^2}{2} \log a + a^2 S(a) + n^{-2} G_n(a) \right] \quad (6.5)$$

$$\mathcal{V}(X_{n,a}) = -\frac{2\pi n}{3} [2 - 3a + a^2 G(a)]. \quad (6.6)$$

Proof. Using (3.7) and (3.27), and the discrete symmetry (3.2), the area of $\Sigma_{n,a}$ is

$$\mathcal{A}(X_{n,a}) = \int_{Q_{n\tau_a}} |(X_{n,a})_t \wedge (X_{n,a})_\theta| dt d\theta = n \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} x_a^2 \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon_n \psi_{n,a}} dt d\theta \quad (6.7)$$

where

$$\varepsilon_n = \frac{\pi}{nh_a} \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_{n,a} = 2x_a w_a^2 \sin \theta + \varepsilon_n x_a^2 w_a^2 \sin^2 \theta. \quad (6.8)$$

Then we write

$$\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon_n \psi_{n,a}} = 1 + \frac{\varepsilon_n}{2} \psi_{n,a} - \frac{\varepsilon_n^2}{2} g_{n,a} \quad \text{where} \quad g_{n,a} = \frac{\psi_{n,a}^2}{2 + \varepsilon_n \psi_{n,a} + 2\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon_n \psi_{n,a}}}.$$

Thus (6.7) becomes

$$\mathcal{A}(X_{n,a}) = n \left[2\pi \int_{-\tau_a}^{\tau_a} x_a^2 dt + \frac{4\pi}{n^2} G_n(a) \right] \quad \text{where} \quad G_n(a) = -\frac{\pi}{8h_a^2} \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} x_a^2 g_{n,a} dt d\theta. \quad (6.9)$$

Observe that the area of a complete single period Σ_a of the unduloid with neck-size a is given by

$$\text{area}(\Sigma_a) = \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} |(X_a)_t \wedge (X_a)_\theta| dt d\theta = 2\pi \int_{-\tau_a}^{\tau_a} x_a^2 dt. \quad (6.10)$$

As computed in [10], the area of Σ_a can be expressed in terms of the complete elliptic integrals of second kind introduced in (2.8), according to the formula

$$\text{area}(\Sigma_a) = 4\pi(1-a)E(k_a)$$

with k_a as in (2.9). Then, by (2.9),

$$\text{area}(\Sigma_a) = 4\pi(1-a)h_a. \quad (6.11)$$

Hence from (6.9)–(6.11), taking into account of the expansion (2.10), (6.5) follows. It remains to show that $G_n(a)$ is bounded, and differentiable, with bounded derivative in a right neighborhood of 0. This is true for the mapping $a \mapsto h_a^{-1}$ (see Lemma 2.2). We have to check it for the integral

$$\overline{G}_n(a) = \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} x_a^2 g_{n,a} dt d\theta.$$

Observe that $|\psi_{n,a}| \leq C$ and also $0 < g_{n,a} \leq C$ for some constant C independent of n , and a , if n is large enough. Then $0 < \overline{G}_n(a) \leq C \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} x_a^2 dt d\theta = C \text{area}(\Sigma_a) \leq C$. Now we check that $\overline{G}_n(a)$ is differentiable with bounded derivative uniformly with respect to n large. In general, given a family of regular mappings $f_a: \mathbb{R}/2\tau_a \times \mathbb{R}/2\pi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with a C^1 dependence on the parameter $a \in (0, a_0)$, one can check that the integral function $a \mapsto \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} f_a dt d\theta$ is differentiable and

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} f_a dt d\theta = \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} \frac{\partial f_a}{\partial a} dt d\theta + 2 \frac{\partial \tau_a}{\partial a} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f_a(\tau_a, \theta) d\theta. \quad (6.12)$$

We aim to apply (6.12) with $f_a = x_a^2 g_{n,a}$. One can write

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} (x_a^2 g_{n,a}) = x_a^2 \left[g_{n,a}^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} (x_a \psi_{n,a}) + g_{n,a}^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} (\varepsilon_n \psi_{n,a}) \right] \quad (6.13)$$

for some regular and periodic mappings $g_{n,a}^1$ and $g_{n,a}^2$ such that $\|g_{n,a}^i\|_{C^0(Q_{\tau_a})} \leq C$ ($i = 1, 2$) with C independent of n and a . Notice that also ε_n depends on a (see its definition in (6.8)) and by Lemma 2.2, one has that $|\frac{\partial \varepsilon_n}{\partial a}| \leq C$ uniformly in a . In order to estimate $\frac{\partial \psi_{n,a}}{\partial a}$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial a} (x_a \psi_{n,a})$ one can use the definition of $\psi_{n,a}$ given in (6.8), apply the identity

$$x'_a \frac{\partial w_a}{\partial a} = w_{a,0}^+ + \left(1 - \frac{x'_a}{x_a} \right) w_a \frac{\partial x_a}{\partial a}$$

(coming from (4.4) and (3.25)) and take advantage of the estimate (4.9). After some computations, one finds that $\|\frac{\partial \psi_{n,a}}{\partial a}\|_{C^0(Q_{\tau_a})}$ and $\|\frac{\partial}{\partial a} (x_a \psi_{n,a})\|_{C^0(Q_{\tau_a})}$ are bounded uniformly in a and n . Hence, from (6.13) it follows that

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial a} (x_a^2 g_{n,a}) \right| \leq C x_a^2$$

and then

$$\left| \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} (x_a^2 g_{n,a}) dt d\theta \right| \leq C.$$

Moreover, since $0 < g_{n,a} \leq C$ and $x_a(\tau_a) = a$, by Lemma 2.2, we have that

$$\left| \frac{\partial \tau_a}{\partial a} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x_a(\tau_a)^2 g_{n,a}(\tau_a, \theta) d\theta \right| \leq C$$

for some constant independent of $a \in (0, a_0)$. Thus we proved that

$$\left| \frac{\partial \bar{G}_n}{\partial a}(a) \right| \leq C$$

uniformly in $a \in (0, a_0)$ and n large enough. This completes the proof of (6.5). Now let us examine the volume integral. By (3.4), (3.6) one has that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}(X_{n,a}) &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{Q_{n\tau_a}} X_{n,a} \cdot (X_{n,a})_t \wedge (X_{n,a})_\theta dt d\theta \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_{Q_{n\tau_a}} x_a^2 z'_a dt d\theta - \frac{1}{3} \int_{Q_{n\tau_a}} x_a^2 z'_a \sin^2 \theta dt d\theta \\ &= -n\pi \int_{-\tau_a}^{\tau_a} x_a^2 z'_a dt \end{aligned} \quad (6.14)$$

which equals the volume enclosed by a section of the unduloid made by n moduli closed with two parallel disks at the ends. In fact

$$\text{vol}(\Sigma_a) = -\frac{1}{3} \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} X_a \cdot (X_a)_t \wedge (X_a)_\theta dt d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{-\tau_a}^{\tau_a} (x_a^2 z'_a - x_a x'_a z_a) dt = \pi \int_{-\tau_a}^{\tau_a} x_a^2 z'_a dt \quad (6.15)$$

(use (2.2) and an integration by parts). Also $\text{vol}(\Sigma_a)$ can be expressed in terms of the complete elliptic integrals (2.8). More precisely, as proved in [10],

$$\text{vol}(\Sigma_a) = \frac{2\pi}{3} (1-a) ((2-a+a^2)E(k_a) - a^2 K(k_a))$$

with k_a as in (2.9). Then, by (2.9),

$$\text{vol}(\Sigma_a) = \frac{2\pi}{3} (1-a) \left((2-a+a^2)h_a - \frac{a^2 \tau_a}{2} \right). \quad (6.16)$$

Finally, using (2.10), from (6.14)–(6.16) one obtains (6.6). \square

Fixing $H \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$, the H -energy of a toroidal surface with parameter domain Q_τ and parameterization X is defined by

$$\mathcal{E}_H(X; Q_\tau) = \mathcal{E}_H(X) := \int_{Q_\tau} |X_t \wedge X_\theta| dt d\theta + 2 \int_{Q_\tau} \mathcal{H}(X) \cdot X_t \wedge X_\theta dt d\theta \quad (6.17)$$

where $\mathcal{H}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ is a vector field such that $\text{div } \mathcal{H} = H$.

Remark 6.3 For $H \equiv 0$ the H -energy reduces to the area. For $H \equiv 1$ one can take $\mathcal{H}(X) = \frac{1}{3}X$. Then $\mathcal{E}_1(X) = \mathcal{A}(X) + 2\mathcal{V}(X)$. For $H: \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sufficiently regular, a natural choice of the vector field \mathcal{H} is $\mathcal{H}(X) = m_H(X)X$, with $m_H(X) = \int_0^1 H(sX)s^2 ds$.

Now let us discuss some facts about differentiability of the H -energy. A variation of X is a mapping $Y: \mathbb{R}/2\tau \times \mathbb{R}/2\pi \times (-\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ of class C^2 such that $Y(\zeta, 0) = X(\zeta)$, where $\zeta = (t, \theta)$. The vector field

$$Z(\zeta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} Y(\zeta, \varepsilon) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0}$$

is called the first variation of the family of surfaces $Y(\cdot, \varepsilon)$. The first variation of the H -energy \mathcal{E}_H at X along the variation $Y(\cdot, \varepsilon)$ is defined as

$$\mathcal{E}_H(X; Q_\tau)[Z] = \mathcal{E}_H(X)[Z] := \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon} \mathcal{E}_H(Y(\cdot, \varepsilon); Q_\tau) \Big|_{\varepsilon=0}.$$

Lemma 6.4 *Let X be a parameterization of a toroidal surface with parameter domain Q_τ and let $Y(\cdot, \varepsilon)$ be a variation of X . Then the first variation of the H -energy \mathcal{E}_H at X along the variation $Y(\cdot, \varepsilon)$ is given by*

$$\mathcal{E}'_H(X; Q_\tau)[Z] = \mathcal{E}'_H(X)[Z] = 2 \int_{Q_\tau} [H(X) - \mathfrak{M}(X)] Z \cdot X_t \wedge X_\theta \, dt \, d\theta$$

where Z is the first variation of the family of surfaces $Y(\cdot, \varepsilon)$ and $\mathfrak{M}(X)$ equals the mean curvature of the surface X .

Proof. The formula of the first variation of the area term is proved in [7], pp. 54–56. For the computation of the first variation of the remainder term one can plainly adapt an argument already used in [3]. \square

Let us apply Lemma 6.4 in order to obtain that:

Lemma 6.5 *One has that*

$$\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} [\mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a}) - 1] x_a^2 w_{a,0} (1 + \varepsilon_n x_a \sin \theta) \, dt \, d\theta = -\frac{1}{2n} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} [\mathcal{E}_1(X_{n,a})].$$

Proof. Set $\hat{X}_{n,a}(s, \theta) = X_{n,a}(s\tau_a, \theta)$ in order to have a common parameter domain. Thus one obtains that $\mathcal{E}_H(X_{n,a}; Q_{n\tau_a}) = \mathcal{E}_H(\hat{X}_{n,a}; Q_n)$ and, by Lemma 6.4,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} [\mathcal{E}_1(X_{n,a})] &= \mathcal{E}'_1(\hat{X}_{n,a}; Q_n) \left[\frac{\partial \hat{X}_{n,a}}{\partial a} \right] \\ &= 2 \int_{Q_n} [1 - \mathfrak{M}(\hat{X}_{n,a})] \left[\frac{\partial X_{n,a}}{\partial a}(s\tau_a, \theta) + s \frac{\partial \tau_a}{\partial a} \frac{\partial X_{n,a}}{\partial t}(s\tau_a, \theta) \right] \cdot (\hat{X}_{n,a})_t \wedge (\hat{X}_{n,a})_\theta \, ds \, d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_{Q_{n\tau_a}} [1 - \mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a})] \frac{\partial X_{n,a}}{\partial a} \cdot (X_{n,a})_t \wedge (X_{n,a})_\theta \, dt \, d\theta \\ &= 2n \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} [1 - \mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a})] \frac{\partial X_{n,a}}{\partial a} \cdot (X_{n,a})_t \wedge (X_{n,a})_\theta \, dt \, d\theta \end{aligned}$$

thanks to the discrete symmetry (3.2). Finally the conclusion follows from the identity

$$\frac{\partial X_{n,a}}{\partial a} \cdot (X_{n,a})_t \wedge (X_{n,a})_\theta = x_a^2 w_{a,0} (1 + \varepsilon_n x_a \sin \theta). \quad \square$$

A key result in the proof of Theorem 6.1 is the following result.

Lemma 6.6 *For n large enough there exist continuous mappings $f_n, g_n: (0, a_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which are bounded in $(0, a_0)$, uniformly in n , such that $\lambda_{n,a}^0 = 0$ if and only if*

$$a \log a - A \left(\frac{\pi}{n h_a} \right)^\gamma + a f_n(a) + \frac{g_n(a)}{n^{\gamma+\nu}} = 0 \quad (6.18)$$

for some $\nu > 0$.

Proof. By Theorem 5.1, one has

$$\mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a} + \varphi_{n,a}N_{n,a}) - H(X_{n,a} + \varphi_{n,a}N_{n,a}) = \frac{1}{2x_a^2} (\lambda_{n,a}^0 w_{a,0} + \lambda_{n,a}^1 w_{a,1}) . \quad (6.19)$$

Multiplying (6.19) by $2x_a^2 w_{a,0}$ and integrating over Q_{τ_a} , we obtain

$$\lambda_{n,a}^0 \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} w_{a,0}^2 dt d\theta = 2 \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} [\mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a} + \varphi_{n,a}N_{n,a}) - H(X_{n,a} + \varphi_{n,a}N_{n,a})] x_a^2 w_{a,0} dt d\theta .$$

Hence $\lambda_{n,a}^0 = 0$ if and only if

$$\underbrace{\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} [\mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a} + \varphi_{n,a}N_{n,a}) - 1] x_a^2 w_{a,0} dt d\theta}_{M_n(a)} = \underbrace{\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} [H(X_{n,a} + \varphi_{n,a}N_{n,a}) - 1] x_a^2 w_{a,0} dt d\theta}_{H_n(a)} . \quad (6.20)$$

Estimate of $M_n(a)$. Let us decompose

$$\begin{aligned} M_n(a) &= \underbrace{\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} [\mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a} + \varphi_{n,a}N_{n,a}) - \mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a})] x_a^2 w_{a,0} dt d\theta}_{M_n^1(a)} \\ &+ \underbrace{\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} [\mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a}) - 1] x_a^2 w_{a,0} (1 + \varepsilon_n x_a \sin \theta) dt d\theta}_{M_n^2(a)} - \varepsilon_n \underbrace{\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} [\mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a}) - 1] x_a^3 w_{a,0} \sin \theta dt d\theta}_{M_n^3(a)} \end{aligned}$$

Using Lemmata 6.2 and 6.5, we obtain that

$$M_n^2(a) = 2\pi [a \log a + a \Phi(a) + n^{-2} \Phi_n(a)]$$

where Φ and Φ_n are continuous mappings in a , bounded in $(0, a_0)$, uniformly in n . By Lemma 3.2, we get

$$M_n^3(a) = \varepsilon_n \bar{\Phi}_n(a)$$

where $\bar{\Phi}_n$ are continuous mappings in a , bounded in $(0, a_0)$, uniformly in n . In order to evaluate $M_n^1(a)$ we use (5.4) as well as some estimates proved in Section 5. In particular, we have that

$$M_n^1(a) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} (\mathfrak{L}_a \varphi_{n,a}) w_{a,0} dt ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} [(\mathfrak{L}_{\varepsilon_n, a} - \mathfrak{L}_a) \varphi_{n,a}] w_{a,0} dt ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon_n, a}^0(\varphi_{n,a}) w_{a,0} dt ds .$$

Integrating by parts twice and using the fact that $w_{a,0} \in \ker(\mathfrak{L}_a)$ we obtain

$$\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} (\mathfrak{L}_a \varphi_{n,a}) w_{a,0} dt ds = \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} \varphi_{n,a} (\mathfrak{L}_a w_{a,0}) dt ds = 0 .$$

By (5.11), (5.3) and (4.8), we estimate

$$\left| \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} [(\mathfrak{L}_{\varepsilon_n, a} - \mathfrak{L}_a) \varphi_{n,a}] w_{a,0} dt ds \right| \leq C \varepsilon_n^{\tilde{\gamma}+1} \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} x_a^\mu |w_{a,0}| dt d\theta .$$

Moreover, by (5.17), (5.3) and (4.8), we get

$$\left| \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} \mathfrak{B}_{\varepsilon_n, a}^0(\varphi_{n,a}) w_{a,0} dt ds \right| \leq C \varepsilon_n^{2\tilde{\gamma}} \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} x_a^\mu |w_{a,0}| dt d\theta .$$

By Lemmata 2.3 and 4.7, there exists a constant C such that

$$\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} x_a^\mu |w_{a,0}| dt d\theta = 2\pi \int_{-\tau_a}^{\tau_a} x_a^\mu |w_{a,0}^+| dt \leq C \quad \forall a \in (0, a_0).$$

Then

$$M_n(a) = 2\pi \left[a \log a + a \Phi(a) + n^{-2} \Phi_n(a) + n^{-2\tilde{\gamma}} \tilde{\Phi}_n(a) \right] \quad (6.21)$$

where Φ and $\tilde{\Phi}_n$ are continuous mappings in a , bounded in $(0, a_0)$, uniformly in n .

Estimate of $H_n(a)$. By (H_1) we can write

$$H(X) = 1 + A|X|^{-\gamma} + |X|^{-\gamma-\beta} \tilde{H}(X)$$

with \tilde{H} continuous and bounded function on \mathbb{R}^3 . Setting

$$X_{n,a}^0 = \varepsilon_n^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \cos(\varepsilon_n z_a) \\ \sin(\varepsilon_n z_a) \end{bmatrix},$$

we write the following decomposition

$$\begin{aligned} H_n(a) &= A \underbrace{\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} \frac{x_a^2 w_{a,0}}{|X_{n,a}^0|^\gamma} dt d\theta}_{H_n^1(a)} + A \underbrace{\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} [|X_{n,a} + \varphi_{n,a} N_{n,a}|^{-\gamma} - |X_{n,a}^0|^{-\gamma}] x_a^2 w_{a,0} dt d\theta}_{H_n^2(a)} \\ &\quad + \underbrace{\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} \frac{\tilde{H}(X_{n,a} + \varphi_{n,a} N_{n,a})}{|X_{n,a} + \varphi_{n,a} N_{n,a}|^{\gamma+\beta}} x_a^2 w_{a,0} dt d\theta}_{H_n^3(a)}. \end{aligned}$$

The next auxiliary result holds true:

Lemma 6.7 *There exists a continuous and bounded function $\Psi: (0, a_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that*

$$\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} x_a^2 w_{a,0} dt d\theta = 2\pi + a \Psi(a). \quad (6.22)$$

Moreover, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} x_a^2 |w_{a,0}| dt d\theta \leq C \quad \forall a \in (0, a_0). \quad (6.23)$$

Postponing the proof of Lemma 6.7, let us complete that one of Lemma 6.6. Since $|X_{n,a}^0| = \varepsilon_n^{-1}$, by (6.22),

$$H_n^1(a) = 2\pi \varepsilon_n^{-\gamma} (1 + a \Psi(a)).$$

Since $|X_{n,a} - X_{n,a}^0| = x_a < 1$, with elementary arguments based on the mean value theorem (applied to the mapping $r \mapsto |X_{n,a}^0 + r(X_{n,a} - X_{n,a}^0 + \varphi_{n,a} N_{n,a})|^{-\gamma}$, with $r \in [0, 1]$) we can estimate

$$||X_{n,a} + \varphi_{n,a} N_{n,a}|^{-\gamma} - |X_{n,a}^0|^{-\gamma}| \leq C \varepsilon_n^{\gamma+1}$$

and then

$$|H_n^2(a)| \leq C \varepsilon_n^{\gamma+1} \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} x_a^2 |w_{a,0}| dt d\theta \leq C \varepsilon_n^{\gamma+1}$$

by (6.23). Moreover, again by (6.23), we have that $|H_n^3(a)| \leq C \varepsilon_n^{\gamma+\beta}$. Hence we obtain

$$H_n(a) = 2\pi \varepsilon_n^\gamma (A + a \Psi(a)) + \varepsilon_n^{\gamma+\min\{1,\beta\}} \Psi_n(a) \quad (6.24)$$

where Ψ and Ψ_n are continuous mappings in a , bounded in $(0, a_0)$, uniformly in n . From (6.20), (6.21) and (6.24), since $2\tilde{\gamma} > \gamma$ for $\gamma \in (0, 2)$, (6.18) follows with $\nu = \min\{1, \beta\}$. \square

Proof of Lemma 6.7. Using the expression (4.4) of $w_{a,0} = w_{a,0}^+$, by (6.12) and an integration by parts, one finds

$$2 \int_{-\tau_a}^{\tau_a} x_a^2 w_{a,0} dt = x_a(\tau_a)^2 \left[\frac{\partial z_a}{\partial a}(\tau_a) - \frac{\partial z_a}{\partial a}(-\tau_a) \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \int_{-\tau_a}^{\tau_a} x_a^2 z_a' dt.$$

Since z_a is odd and $z_a' = \gamma_a + x_a^2$ (see Lemma 2.1), one computes

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z_a}{\partial a}(\tau_a) - \frac{\partial z_a}{\partial a}(-\tau_a) &= 2 \frac{\partial z_a}{\partial a}(\tau_a) = 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \int_0^{\tau_a} (\gamma_a + x_a^2) dt - 2(\gamma_a + x_a(\tau_a)^2) \frac{\partial \tau_a}{\partial a} \\ &= (1-2a)2\tau_a - 2a^2 \frac{\partial \tau_a}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \int_{-\tau_a}^{\tau_a} x_a^2 dt \end{aligned}$$

because $\gamma_a = a(1-a)$ and $x_a(\tau_a) = a$. Therefore

$$\int_{Q_{\tau_a}} x_a^2 w_{a,0} dt d\theta = 2\pi a^2(1-2a)\tau_a - 2\pi a^4 \frac{\partial \tau_a}{\partial a} + \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} x_a^2 dt d\theta - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \int_{Q_{\tau_a}} x_a^2 z_a' dt d\theta.$$

By (6.10)–(6.11), (6.15)–(6.16), and with the aid of Lemma 2.2, we can estimate the last two terms in the previous equation and we arrive to (6.22). Finally (6.23) follows from Lemmata 2.3 and 4.7. \square

Proof of Theorem 6.1. We split the proof in two steps.

Step 1. There exist $n_A \in \mathbb{N}$, with $n_A \rightarrow \infty$ as $A \rightarrow 0$, and a sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq n_A} \subset (0, a_0)$ satisfying (6.2) and such that $\lambda_{n,a_n}^0 = 0$ for every $n \geq n_A$.

According to Lemma 6.6, one has to solve equation

$$F_n(a) = 0 \quad \text{where} \quad F_n(a) = a \log a - A \left(\frac{\pi}{n h_a} \right)^\gamma + a f_n(a) + \frac{g_n(a)}{n^{\gamma+\nu}}$$

and f_n, g_n are continuous functions in $(0, a_0)$ uniformly bounded in n . Setting

$$a = \frac{b}{n^\gamma \log n}$$

one has that

$$a \in (0, a_0) \Leftrightarrow b \in (0, \bar{b}_n) \quad \text{where} \quad \bar{b}_n := a_0 n^\gamma \log n.$$

Moreover, setting

$$\vartheta_n(b) := \frac{b \log b - b \log(\log n)}{\log n} + \frac{b}{\log n} f_n \left(\frac{b}{n^\gamma \log n} \right) + \frac{1}{n^\nu} g_n \left(\frac{b}{n^\gamma \log n} \right), \quad k_n(b) := \left(\frac{\pi}{h_{b/(n^\gamma \log n)}} \right)^\gamma,$$

one has that

$$\begin{cases} F_n(a) = 0 \\ a \in (0, a_0) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \tilde{F}_n(b) = 0 \\ b \in (0, \bar{b}_n). \end{cases} \quad \text{where} \quad \tilde{F}_n(b) := -\gamma b - A k_n(b) + \vartheta_n(b).$$

Observe that $\vartheta_n, k_n: (0, \bar{b}_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous functions. Moreover there exist $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, $k_0, k_1 > 0$ such that

$$k_1 \leq k_n(b) \leq k_0 \quad \forall n \geq n_0, \quad \forall b \in (0, \bar{b}_n), \quad \text{and} \quad k_n(b) \rightarrow k_0 \quad \text{as} \quad b \rightarrow 0.$$

In particular,

$$-\gamma b - A k_n(b) \leq -\gamma b + |A| k_0 \quad \forall n \geq n_0, \quad \forall b \in (0, \bar{b}_n).$$

Fix $b_0 > 0$ such that $-\gamma b_0 + |A|k_0 = -\delta_0 < 0$. Since $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \vartheta_n(b) = 0$ for every $b > 0$, there exists $n_1 \geq n_0$ such that $\vartheta_n(b_0) < \delta_0$. Hence

$$\tilde{F}_n(b_0) < 0 \quad \forall n \geq n_1.$$

Letting

$$C := \sup_{\substack{n \geq n_1 \\ a \in (0, a_0)}} |g_n(a)|$$

since $C < \infty$ and $A < 0$, we can find $n_A \geq n_1$ such that

$$-Ak_0 - \frac{C}{n^\nu} > 0 \quad \forall n \geq n_A. \quad (6.25)$$

Then

$$\liminf_{b \rightarrow 0} \tilde{F}_n(b) > 0 \quad \forall n \geq n_A.$$

As \tilde{F}_n is continuous in $(0, b_0]$, for every $n \geq n_A$ there exists $b_n \in (0, b_0)$ such that $\tilde{F}_n(b_n) = 0$. Then $\lambda_{n, a_n}^0 = 0$ for $a_n = \frac{b_n}{n^\gamma \log n}$ and $n \geq n_A$. Notice that $n_A \rightarrow \infty$ as $A \rightarrow 0$, by (6.25). Moreover $\liminf b_n > 0$, because otherwise, for a subsequence, $\tilde{F}_n(b_n) \rightarrow -Ak_0 \neq 0$.

Step 2. One has that $\lambda_{n, a_n}^1 = 0$ for every $n \geq n_A$.

Set $X = X_{\varepsilon_n, a_n}$, $N = N_{\varepsilon_n, a_n}$, $\varphi = \varphi_{\varepsilon_n, a_n}$ and $Y = X + \varphi N$. Denote by R_σ the rotation of an angle σ about the x_1 -axis, defined as in (3.1). Since H is radially symmetric, the H -energy of Y , defined by (6.17), does not change under any rotation R_σ . Hence, in view of Lemma 6.4, one has

$$0 = \frac{d}{d\sigma} [\mathcal{E}_H(R_\sigma Y)] = \mathcal{E}'_H(R_\sigma Y) \left[\frac{dR_\sigma}{d\sigma} Y \right] = 2 \int_{Q_{n\tau_a}} E_H(R_\sigma Y) \left[\frac{dR_\sigma}{d\sigma} Y \right] \cdot (R_\sigma Y)_t \wedge (R_\sigma Y)_\theta dt d\theta \quad (6.26)$$

where $E_H(R_\sigma Y) = \mathfrak{M}(R_\sigma Y) - H(R_\sigma Y)$. One can compute

$$\frac{dR_\sigma}{d\sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \sigma & -\cos \sigma \\ 0 & \cos \sigma & -\sin \sigma \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$\left[\frac{dR_\sigma}{d\sigma} Y \right] \cdot (R_\sigma Y)_t \wedge (R_\sigma Y)_\theta = (\mathbf{e}_1 \wedge Y) \cdot Y_t \wedge Y_\theta = \varepsilon_n^{-1} x_{a_n} x'_{a_n} + x_{a_n}^2 x'_{a_n} \sin \theta + \rho_n \quad (6.27)$$

where ρ_n is a polynomial of order 3 in $\varphi, \varphi_t, \varphi_\theta$, with no term of order zero and such that

- the coefficients of the first order terms are:

$$\begin{aligned} (e_1 \wedge X) \cdot (X_t \wedge N_\theta) &= (e_1 \cdot X)_t (X \cdot N)_\theta - \frac{1}{2} (e_1 \cdot N)_\theta |X|_t^2, \\ (e_1 \wedge X) \cdot (N_t \wedge X_\theta) &= \frac{1}{2} (e_1 \cdot N)_t |X|_\theta^2 - (e_1 \cdot X)_\theta (X \cdot N)_t, \\ (e_1 \wedge X) \cdot (X_t \wedge N) &= (e_1 \cdot X)_t (X \cdot N) - \frac{1}{2} (e_1 \cdot N) |X|_t^2, \\ (e_1 \wedge X) \cdot (N \wedge X_\theta) &= \frac{1}{2} (e_1 \cdot N) |X|_\theta^2 - (e_1 \cdot X)_\theta (X \cdot N); \end{aligned}$$
- the coefficients of the second order terms are:

$$\begin{aligned} (e_1 \wedge X) \cdot (N \wedge N_\theta) &= (e_1 \cdot N) (X \cdot N)_\theta - (e_1 \cdot N)_\theta (X \cdot N), \\ (e_1 \wedge X) \cdot (N_t \wedge N) &= (e_1 \cdot N)_t (X \cdot N) - (e_1 \cdot N) (X \cdot N)_t, \\ (e_1 \wedge X) \cdot (N_t \wedge N_\theta) &= (e_1 \cdot N)_t (X \cdot N)_\theta - (e_1 \cdot N)_\theta (X \cdot N)_t, \\ (e_1 \wedge N) \cdot (N_t \wedge X_\theta) &= (e_1 \cdot N)_t (N \cdot X)_\theta, \\ (e_1 \wedge N) \cdot (X_t \wedge N_\theta) &= -(e_1 \cdot N)_\theta (N \cdot X)_t; \end{aligned}$$

- the coefficients of the third order terms are:

$$\begin{aligned}(e_1 \wedge N) \cdot (N_t \wedge N_\theta) &= 0, \\ (e_1 \wedge N) \cdot (N \wedge N_\theta) &= -(e_1 \cdot N)_\theta, \\ (e_1 \wedge N) \cdot (N_t \wedge N) &= (e_1 \cdot N)_t.\end{aligned}$$

By the estimates stated in Lemma 3.3, thanks to the following computations

$$\begin{aligned}e_1 \cdot N &= -x_{a_n} z'_{a_n} (1 + \varepsilon_n x_{a_n} \sin \theta) \cos \theta \\ (e_1 \cdot N)_t &= -(x'_{a_n} z'_{a_n} + x_{a_n} z''_{a_n}) (1 + \varepsilon_n x_{a_n} \sin \theta) \cos \theta - \varepsilon_n x_{a_n} x'_{a_n} z'_{a_n} \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ (e_1 \cdot N)_\theta &= x_{a_n} z'_{a_n} (1 + \varepsilon_n x_{a_n} \sin \theta) \sin \theta - \varepsilon_n x_{a_n}^2 z'_{a_n} \cos^2 \theta,\end{aligned}$$

we infer that all the coefficients of g_n are bounded by $Cx_{a_n}^2$ for some constant C independent of n . Then, in view of Remark 5.2, we have that

$$|\rho_n| \leq C\varepsilon_n^{\tilde{\gamma}} x_{a_n}^{2+\mu} \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^2. \quad (6.28)$$

Since, by Step 1, $E_H(Y) = \frac{1}{2x_{a_n}^2} \lambda_{n,a_n}^1 w_{a_n,1}$ and recalling (4.5) and (3.25), from (6.26)–(6.27) it follows that

$$0 = \lambda_{n,a_n}^1 \int_{Q_{n\tau_{a_n}}} \frac{w_{a_n}(t + \nu_n \sigma)}{x_{a_n}^2(t + \nu_n \sigma)} \sin \theta (\varepsilon_n^{-1} (1 + \varepsilon_n x_{a_n}(t) \sin \theta) x_{a_n}(t) x'_{a_n}(t) + \rho_n(t, \theta)) dt d\theta \quad \forall \sigma \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Setting $s = \nu_n \sigma$, denoting $T_s f(t) = f(t + s)$, and exploiting the discrete symmetry (3.2), we obtain

$$0 = \lambda_{n,a_n}^1 \left[\int_{Q_{\tau_{a_n}}} \frac{T_s w_{a_n}}{T_s x_{a_n}^2} x_{a_n}^2 x'_{a_n} \sin^2 \theta dt d\theta + \int_{Q_{\tau_{a_n}}} \frac{T_s w_{a_n}}{T_s x_{a_n}^2} \rho_n \sin \theta dt d\theta \right] \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (6.29)$$

Arguing as in the proof of Lemma 4.8, we can see that $x_a(t) \leq e^{|s|} x_a(t + s)$ for every $t, s \in \mathbb{R}$ and then

$$\left| \frac{x_{a_n}(t)^2}{T_s x_{a_n}(t)^2} \right| \leq e^{2|s|} \quad \forall t, s \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (6.30)$$

Moreover $0 < w_a \leq 1$ (Lemma 4.7) and $|x'_a| \leq x_a \leq \sqrt{\operatorname{sech} t}$ in $[-\tau_a, \tau_a]$ (Lemma 2.3). Hence, using again Lemmata 2.3 and 4.7, by the dominated convergence theorem we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{Q_{\tau_{a_n}}} \frac{T_s w_{a_n}}{T_s x_{a_n}^2} x_{a_n}^2 x'_{a_n} \sin^2 \theta dt d\theta &= 2\pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\tau_{a_n}} \frac{T_s w_{a_n}}{T_s x_{a_n}^2} x_{a_n}^2 x'_{a_n} dt \\ &= -\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(\operatorname{sech} t)^3 \tanh t}{\operatorname{sech}(s + t)} dt = -\frac{2\pi}{3} \sinh s.\end{aligned} \quad (6.31)$$

On the other hand, by (6.28), (6.30), and the previously used estimates on w_a and x_a , we infer that

$$\left| \frac{T_s w_{a_n}}{T_s x_{a_n}^2} \rho_n \sin \theta \right| \leq C\varepsilon_n^{\tilde{\gamma}} e^{2|s|} (\operatorname{sech} t)^{\frac{\mu}{2}} \quad \text{in } Q_{\tau_{a_n}}$$

and then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{Q_{\tau_{a_n}}} \frac{T_s w_{a_n}}{T_s x_{a_n}^2} \rho_n \sin \theta dt d\theta = 0. \quad (6.32)$$

Thus (6.29), (6.31) and (6.32) imply that $\lambda_{n,a_n}^1 = 0$ for every $n \geq n_A$ (note that s can be taken arbitrarily large). \square

Remark 6.8 *The proof of Theorem 6.1 works even for every $\varepsilon_q = \frac{\pi}{h_a}q$ with q rational, sufficiently small. Hence we can show the existence of a countable family of immersed tori close to generalized toroidal unduloids X_{ε_q, a_q} for suitable $a_q > 0$ small enough.*

7 The embeddedness property

In this section we complete the proof of Theorem 1.1 showing that:

Theorem 7.1 *If $H: \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a C^2 function satisfying (H_1) – (H_2) , with $A < 0$, then for n large enough the maps $X_{n, a_n} + \varphi_{n, a_n} N_{n, a_n}$ found in Theorem 6.1 are regular parametrization of a compact, oriented, embedded surface with genus 1.*

To show the validity of Theorem 7.1 we introduce suitable tubular neighborhoods of the reference surfaces $\Sigma_{n, a} = X_{n, a}(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Such neighborhoods are foliations whose leaves are surfaces parametrized by $X_{n, a} + r x_a N_{n, a}$, where r is a real parameter small enough. Observe that, for fixed r , the normal variation, ruled by the factor x_a , is small in correspondence of the necks, whereas it can be larger at the bulges. The next result states that we can take r in a neighborhood of 0 which is independent of the parameters a and n .

Lemma 7.2 *There exists $r_0 > 0$ such that for every $r \in [-r_0, r_0]$, for every $a \in (0, a_0)$ and for every $n \geq n_0$, the map $X_{n, a} + r x_a N_{n, a}$ is a regular parametrization of a compact, oriented, embedded surface with genus 1.*

Proof. Fix $a \in (0, a_0)$ and $n \geq n_0$. For every $r \in \mathbb{R}$, the map $X_{n, a} + r x_a N_{n, a}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ is smooth and doubly-periodic with respect to the rectangle $Q_{n\tau_a}$. Moreover we can write

$$X_{n, a} + r x_a N_{n, a} = R_{\varepsilon z_a} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \varepsilon^{-1} \\ r x_a^2 z'_a \end{bmatrix} + x_a \begin{bmatrix} (1 - r x_a z'_a - \varepsilon r x_a^2 z'_a \sin \theta) \cos \theta \\ (1 - r x_a z'_a - \varepsilon r x_a^2 z'_a \sin \theta) \sin \theta \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

where, as in the previous Sections, $\varepsilon = \frac{\pi}{nh_a}$ and R_σ is the rotation matrix of an angle σ about the x_1 -axis, defined in (3.1). Therefore, for fixed t , the image of $\theta \mapsto X_{n, a}(t, \theta) + r x_a(t) N_{n, a}(t, \theta)$ is a closed curve which, up to a translation and a dilation, is defined by the parametric equations of the form

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = (r_1 + r_2 \sin \theta) \cos \theta \\ x_2 = (r_1 + r_2 \sin \theta) \sin \theta \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

where $r_1 = 1 - r x_a(t) z'_a(t)$ and $r_2 = -\varepsilon r x_a(t)^2 z'_a(t)$. Observe that the function $\theta \mapsto (1 + \alpha \sin \theta) e^{i\theta}$ is a diffeomorphism between \mathbb{S}^1 and a star-shaped (with respect to the origin), hence simple, Jordan curve if (and only if) $|\alpha| < 1$. Since $a \leq x_a \leq 1 - a$, and $0 < z'_a < x_a$, we can find $r_0 > 0$ independent of a and n such that if $|r| \leq r_0$ then

$$\left| \frac{r_2}{r_1} \right| = \frac{\pi}{nh_a} \left| \frac{r x_a(t)^2 z'_a(t)}{1 - r x_a(t) z'_a(t)} \right| < 1 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Hence the map $X_{n, a} + r x_a N_{n, a}$ is injective in $[-\pi, \pi) \times [-n\tau_a, n\tau_a)$. Now let us show that it is an immersion, namely

$$(X_{n, a} + r x_a N_{n, a})_t \wedge (X_{n, a} + r x_a N_{n, a})_\theta \neq 0 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^2. \quad (7.1)$$

For the sake of simplicity, let us write $X = X_{n,a}$, $N = N_{n,a}$ and $Y = X_{n,a} + rx_a N_{n,a}$, and let us compute

$$N \cdot Y_t \wedge Y_\theta = N \cdot X_t \wedge X_\theta + rx_a N \cdot (X_t \wedge N_\theta + N_t \wedge X_\theta) + r^2 x_a^2 N \cdot N_t \wedge N_\theta.$$

By (3.16)–(3.17) and (3.20) we have

$$N \cdot (X_t \wedge N_\theta + N_t \wedge X_\theta) = -2|X_t||X_\theta|\mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a}).$$

Moreover we can find a constant $C > 0$ independent of $a \in (0, a_0)$ and $n \geq n_0$ such that

$$|N \cdot N_t \wedge N_\theta| \leq C \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^2. \quad (7.2)$$

Hence, taking a smaller r_0 , if necessary, but always independent of a and n , we obtain that

$$N \cdot Y_t \wedge Y_\theta \geq |X_t||X_\theta|(1 - 2rx_a\mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a})) - Cr^2x_a^2 \geq \frac{1}{2}x_a^2[1 - 2rx_a\mathfrak{M}(X_{n,a}) - Cr^2] > 0 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^2$$

when $|r| \leq r_0$. It remains to check (7.2). One has that

$$N \cdot N_t \wedge N_\theta = \frac{(N_t \cdot X_t)(N_\theta \cdot X_\theta)}{|X_t \wedge X_\theta|} - \frac{(N_t \cdot X_\theta)(N_\theta \cdot X_t)}{|X_t \wedge X_\theta|} = \frac{(N \cdot X_{tt})(N \cdot X_{\theta\theta})}{|X_t \wedge X_\theta|} - \frac{(N \cdot X_{t\theta})^2}{|X_t \wedge X_\theta|}$$

By (3.22)–(3.24) we have that

$$|N \cdot X_{\theta\theta}| \leq |W_\theta|, \quad |N \cdot X_{t\theta}| \leq |V_\theta|, \quad |N \cdot X_{tt}| \leq |V_t| + \varepsilon z'_a |V|$$

where $V = V_{\varepsilon,a}$ and $W = W_{\varepsilon,a}$ defined according to (3.5). Making computations, one obtains that $|W_\theta| = x_a$, $|V_t| \leq Cx_a$, $|V_\theta| \leq Cx_a$. Moreover $|V| \leq Cx_a \leq C$, $0 < z'_a \leq x_a \leq 1$ and $|X_t \wedge X_\theta| \geq \frac{1}{2}x_a^2$. Hence (7.2) is proved and consequently (7.1) holds true. \square

Proof of Theorem 7.1. Set $Y_n = X_{n,a_n} + \varphi_{n,a_n} N_{n,a_n}$ and

$$\mathcal{N}_n = \{X_{n,a_n}(t, \theta) + rx_{a_n}(t)N_{n,a_n}(t, \theta) \mid (t, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2, |r| < r_0\}.$$

We show that for n large enough

$$Y_n(t, \theta) \in \mathcal{N}_n \quad \forall (t, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2. \quad (7.3)$$

Indeed, by (6.3) and since $\mu > 1$, $0 < x_{a_n} < 1$ and $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$, one has that $|\varphi_{n,a_n}| < r_0 x_{a_n}$ point-wise on \mathbb{R}^2 , namely (7.3). Because of the shape of Y_n , its image intersect each segment

$$S_n(t, \theta) = \{X_{n,a_n}(t, \theta) + rx_{a_n}(t)N_{n,a_n}(t, \theta) \mid |r| < r_0\}$$

at least once. In order to complete the proof, we show that Y_n is an immersion, namely $(Y_n)_t \wedge (Y_n)_\theta \neq 0$ everywhere and the image of Y_n intersects each segment $S_n(t, \theta)$ at most once. These facts can be simultaneously obtained by checking that

$$N_{n,a_n} \cdot (Y_n)_t \wedge (Y_n)_\theta > 0 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^2. \quad (7.4)$$

Exploiting the computations made in the proof of Lemma 3.1, we obtain

$$N_{n,a_n} \cdot (Y_n)_t \wedge (Y_n)_\theta = |X_t \wedge X_\theta| \left[1 + \frac{\varphi_{n,a_n}^2}{|X_t \wedge X_\theta|} N \cdot N_t \wedge N_\theta \right]$$

where $X = X_{n,a_n}$ and $N = N_{n,a_n}$. Using (6.3) and (7.2), we infer that

$$\varphi_{n,a_n}^2 \frac{|N \cdot N_t \wedge N_\theta|}{|X_t \wedge X_\theta|} \leq C\varepsilon_n^{2\bar{\gamma}} \quad \text{for } n \text{ large.}$$

Hence (7.4) holds true. \square

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